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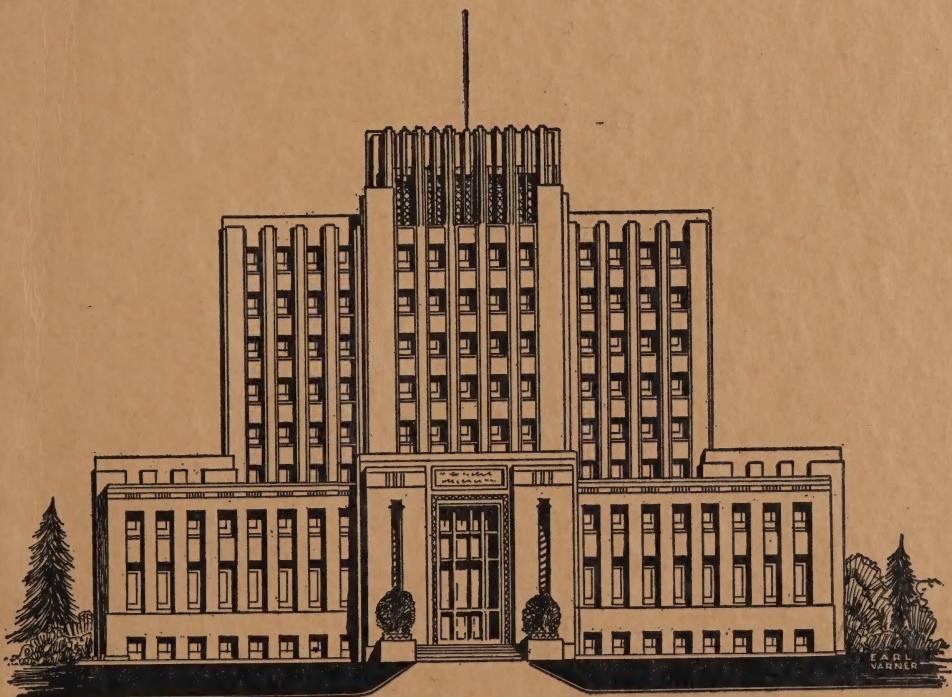


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Tillotson, Elizabeth M.
A history of Ogden



A HISTORY of OGDEN



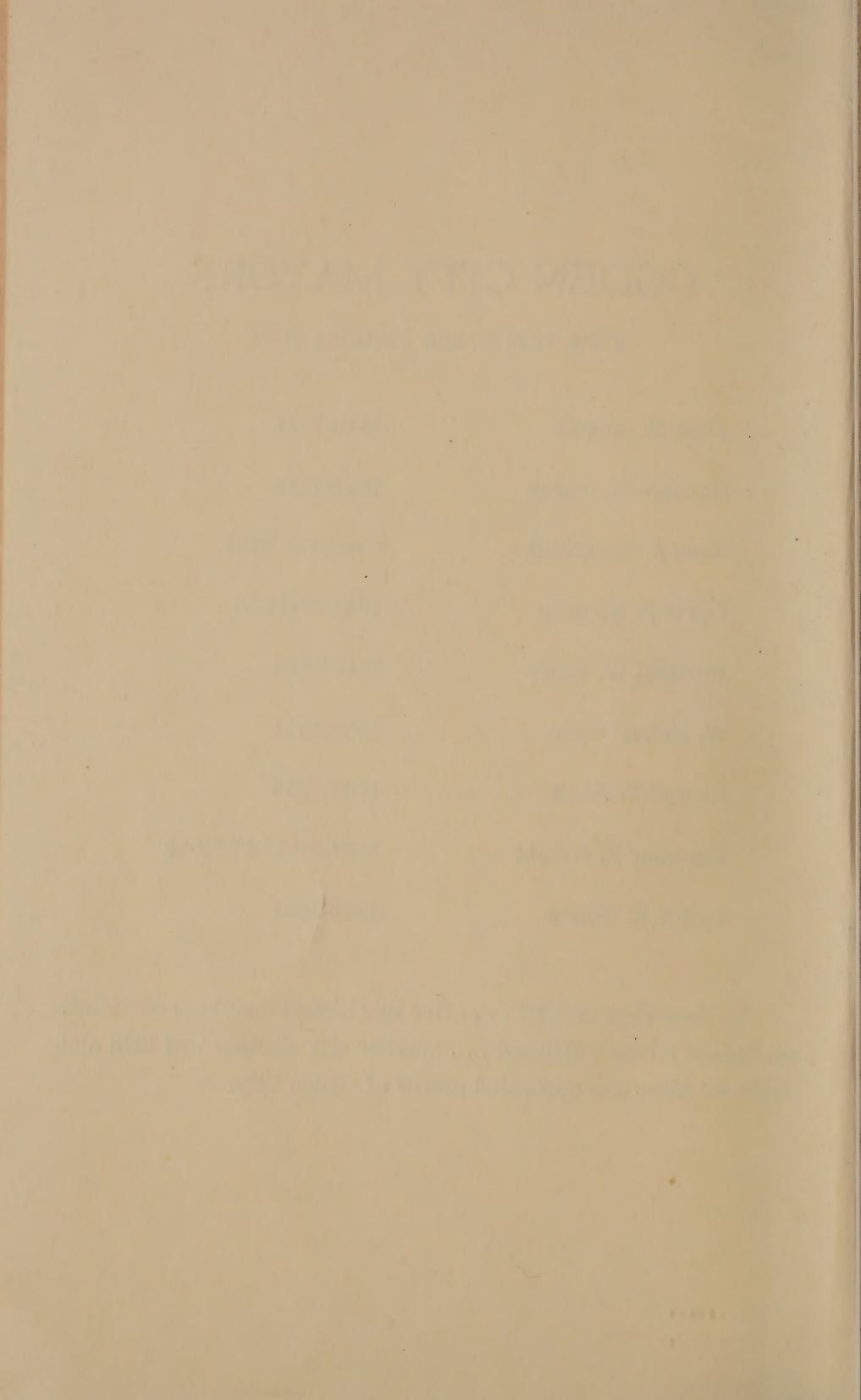
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OGDEN CITY MAYORS

From 1940 to and including 1960

Fred M. Abbott	1940-1941
Harman W. Peery	1942-1943
Kent S. Bramwell	3 months 1944
David S. Romney	1944-45-46-47
Harman W. Peery	1948-1949
W. Rulon White	1950-1951
George T. Frost	1952-1953
Raymond S. Wright	1954-55-56-57-58-59
LeRoy B. Young	1960-1961

In November of 1961 . . . after this history had been compiled, but before it was published . . . another city election was held and Merle E. Allen was appointed mayor of Ogden City.

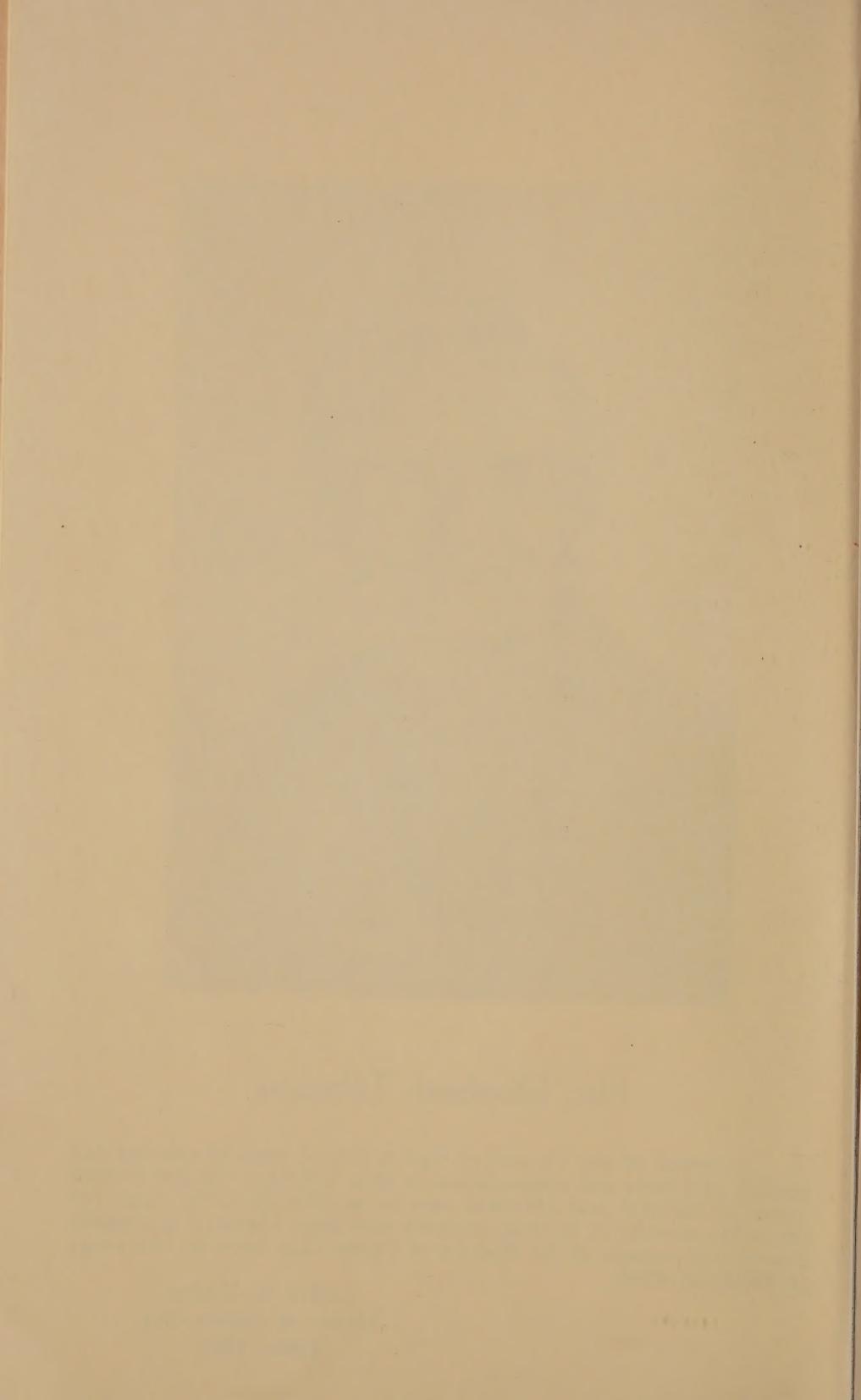




Mrs. Elizabeth Tillotson

On behalf of the Council of Ogden City, I wish to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Tillotson for her fifteen years of faithful and efficient service as City Recorder, and for the many months of intense research and labor required to compile this second volume of the History of Ogden City between the years of 1940 and 1960.

LeRoy B. Young
Mayor of Ogden City
1960—1961



Preface . . .

In October of 1940 "A History of Ogden" was written under the direction of the Ogden City Commissioners in cooperation with the Historical Records Survey. This was a project developed under the Division of Professional and Service Projects of the Works Projects Administration.

During the next twenty years no attempt was made to record the history of Ogden. Therefore, in May, 1961 the City Manager contacted Mrs. Elizabeth Tillotson and requested her to write Volume II of "A History of Ogden". Mrs. Tillotson graciously accepted the project and spent six months writing this important work. All of the hours required to complete this history, except for the first two months, were donated to the City by Mrs. Tillotson.

To you, Mrs. Tillotson, in behalf of the citizens of Ogden, we express our thanks and appreciation for making this generous contribution of your time and talent. This new volume of "A History of Ogden" will be long treasured by the people of the community.

December 10, 1961

Mayor Merle E. Allen

City Manager E. L. Carlsen

FOREWORD

It is the common belief that history is written according to the bias and nationality of the historian. As a native of Ogden City I shall attempt to discuss the social, political and economic development of Ogden City between the years 1940-1960 without bias and without prejudice, and state the facts as clearly as my knowledge and research of the subject will permit.

Some of the earlier accounts of events not previously recorded are briefed in this history.

The writer wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the assistance of the many individuals and corporations who submitted material for this story.

To the Ogden Standard-Examiner who made their microfilm records and newspaper files available at any and all times during the compilation of this document, to the Carnegie Free Library for continued use of the Reference Department, and to the Chamber of Commerce for free access to their files, I am sincerely grateful.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of the officials of the First Security Bank, the Commercial Security Bank, and the Bank of Utah for the information submitted concerning the banks, and their review of the banking story; also the assistance of Wm. Arthur Budge, Herbert W. Hinley and W. H. Loos for their contributions of human interest stories on the early banks of Ogden City, and the friendly cooperation of E. J. Fjeldsted who contributed information and reviewed the articles written on the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District and the Golden Spike

National Livestock Show in Ogden City.

Sincere appreciation is extended to the Commanding Officers of the defense plants, Marquardt Corporation, Thiokol Chemical Corporation, the Savings and Loan Associations, Weber College, the Ogden City Schools, the Hospitals, the Managers of the Utah Power & Light Company, the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Mountain Fuel Supply Company, Thatcher Allred and Luacine Pingree for information concerning the theater, Dr. James O. Douglas for the Welfare Council story, and any and all others who have contributed information. Also my special thanks goes to those persons who reviewed articles written pertaining to their particular line of business, and to the individuals who so kindly granted me interviews on specific topics for the story.

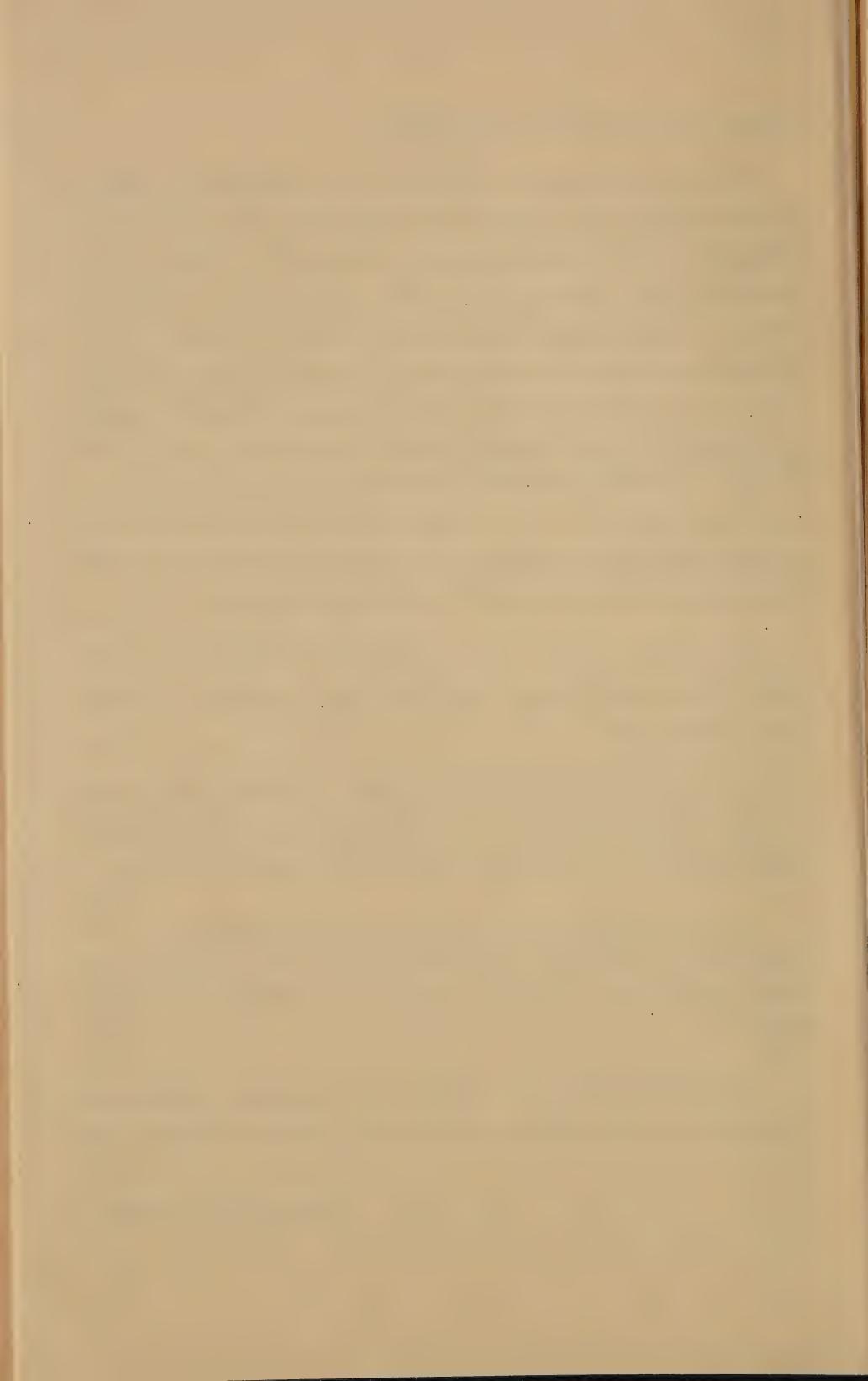
My sincere thanks and appreciation to Margaret Pell, Melba Tracy and Geneva Riggle for their assistance in typing of the manuscript.

Very special appreciation is extended to Miss Marjorie Moyes, teacher of languages at the Ben Lomond High School, who so graciously reviewed the entire history as it has been written.

I wish to thank E. L. Carlsen, Ogden City Manager, for the opportunity of recording these interesting events between 1940-1960, fifteen years of which I served as City Recorder in Ogden City.

Through the generous cooperation of these many sources, this second volume of the history of Ogden City has been made possible.

Elizabeth M. Tillotson



A History of Ogden

Wing Anderson who wrote the "Seven Years That Changed the World," said the years between 1941-48 changed the world. Be that as it may, we entered an era comparable only with the time when the mechanical loom supplanted the spinning wheel and the railroad took the place of the stage coach.

The world was at war and war clouds hung heavily over the citizens of Ogden, who were to feel the impact of the tragedy before many months had passed. Then the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. America was in the War!

The Public Works Administration (PWA), WPA, OPA, PWR, and other agencies of the federal government were with us for the duration. Defense plants sprang up in and around Ogden City and industries of every kind entered the area, all of which initiated fresh waves of activity and employment such as marked the development of railroads, automobiles, and highways.

During these 20 years the population doubled, schools were bursting at the seams, more elementary schools were built; more high schools were erected; land was annexed to the north, to the south and to the west of Ogden City; subdivisions sprang up everywhere, and construction of homes and other buildings was at a high peak.

Many political changes also were in the making during those years.

The United States scientists had just made some important discoveries and ushered in the atomic age. The era of jet planes, missiles and the conquering of space began.

Ogden City, nationally known as the "Gateway to the Intermountain West," is now "one of the exciting new missile centers of the world."

But Ogden is also a city of beautiful homes, schools and churches, and a dependable citizenry.

Some of our citizens have moved to sunny California or to some city where they thought the climate was more delightful, but many of them have returned to the valley of the mountains, with a deeper appreciation of its beauty, its advantages, and its people, whose dominant characteristic is friendliness.

In January of 1944 Ralph L. Carr, then director of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and a champion of state rights and preservation of the western water systems and water priorities, said, and I quote:

“. . . . the west of tomorrow will either be an undeveloped home for the prairie dogs and rattlesnakes, as it was before the pioneers reclaimed it, or else it will be the pulsating heart of a new America, but to accomplish these things, we must have local control of our water resources.”

(1)

At the end of 1960 . . . almost twenty years later . . . what has happened to the West, and particularly, Ogden City?

Through the cooperation of federal, state and local officials, Ogden City and surrounding areas have water facilities sufficient to serve the growing population for the next fifty years.

Today Ogden is where East meets West, the hub of commerce for Western America. Now Ogden's web of influence reaches across the seas into the northlands. It was the key supply point to the nation's fleets and soldiers in the Pacific perimeter during the war. It is the West's greatest transportation, grain and livestock center. Too, it is the Intermountain pace-setter for efficient, economical municipal administration, the proving ground for the council-manager form of government.

Ogden has grown by leaps and bounds since 1940. The influx of population after 1940 was tremendous, due to the defense plants in and around Ogden City. In 1930, the Arsenal was re-constructed; in 1940 the first congressional appropriation of 2½ million dollars was made to the Utah General Depot; in 1940 Hill Air Force Base came into being, and Clearfield Naval Supply Depot was constructed in 1942, and other industries so vital to the future economy of the community, located here.

The following charts show the increase in population between the years 1940-1960, and the number of building permits issued during that time:

Years	Population
1940	43,688
1950	57,112
1958	66,000
1959	68,500
1960	70,197

Building permits increased in number, from 1856 to 3545 from 1940-1945, and to 6464 in number, in 1960.

(2)	Years	No. Permits	Total 5-Year Valuation
	1936-1940	1856	\$ 6,104,600
	1941-1945	3545	7,013,574
	1946-1950	5439	22,917,885
	1951-1955	5044	38,435,870
	1956-1960	6464	51,427,050

President Franklin D. Roosevelt organized labor into what he termed, an "Arsenal of Democracy," to coordinate capital and labor on a united front for speed and more speed, and the defense plants and other industries were cooperating in every possible manner. The following is the history of the mission and accomplishments of the defense plants:

OGDEN ARSENAL

The Ogden Arsenal had its beginning south of Ogden City in 1921 when 44 buildings were constructed including 35 ammunition storage magazines, at a cost of \$1,694,918. A freak wind in 1929 damaged from \$60,000 to \$70,000 worth of buildings, designed to have a storage capacity of 3,000 carloads of ammunition. (3)

On construction of one new magazine and reconstruction of the ones damaged, the arsenal became one of the most modern ammunition plants in the entire nation. Reconstruction was completed in 1939. This and Hill Air Force Base were destined to become one of the chief links in airways of the western defense system.

In 1949 it became a sub-depot of the Tooele Ordnance Depot, and on July 1, 1950, it reverted to the Ogden Arsenal. Its mission was automotive vehicle overhaul, maintenance and storage; small arms overhaul, maintenance and storage; optical instrument overhaul, maintenance and storage; and ammunition storage.

In 1952, in addition to the above, it had a mission of ammunition loading which lasted until April 5, 1954. It was then turned over to the Hill Air Force Base and made a part of HAFB at that time, and was used for storage and miscellaneous activities. Col. Harry H. Needham retired as Commanding officer of the Arsenal in 1954 and he and his family decided to make Ogden their home.

(2) Engineering Department Ogden City.

(3) Standard-Examiner and Harry H. Needham, Ret'd.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE

"Several years before World War II, events began to transpire which had a direct bearing upon the activities of what was later to be known as Utah's largest single employer, Hill Air Force Base. (4)

"With the Arsenal, a munition storage and manufacturing plant, constructed south of Ogden City, an airplane field was needed in connection with the Arsenal to make it most effective for army supplies. Salt Lake City, Pocatello, Idaho, Ogden City and Denver, Colorado, sought to have this base in their area, but the thing that finally decided the building of the plant in the Ogden area, was that there were transportation facilities available here. This was to be a supply maintenance and training depot.

"On August 12, 1935, the Wilcox-Wilson Bill was signed authorizing the selection and construction of a depot in the Rocky Mountain area, as a part of a complex of seven such installations.

"To the enthusiastic and far-sighted Ogden Chamber of Commerce officials, the bill flashed a green light to continue to take options on land suitable for the base. This they did, and to show their good will and faith in the future, the Chamber bought and gave to the government of the U. S. 383 acres of land to be added to 2,967.81 acres acquired through the Military Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 1940. Construction began in March, 1940. Exclusive jurisdiction of the land by the U. S. government came March 1942 with the executed deed sealed and signed March 24, 1942.

"Civil Service examinations began, and by July, 1942 there were 7,000 civilians employed. The employment was given preferably to local people. In 1961 civilian forces were 11,400 and military 2,000. From an average monthly salary of \$150 in the 1940's, civilians in 1960 received an average of \$465 per month. The annual payroll for civilian and military was over \$76,000,000.

"On November 7, 1960, Hill Air Force Base celebrated its 20th birthday. During the past 20 years this plant has grown from a small depot to a strapping giant among the myriad United States Air Force world-wide activities.

"Hill Air Force Base is also a tremendous economic asset to Ogden, and all of Utah. During 1960 the base spent nearly \$100 million dollars in the state including a \$76 million dollar payroll among its 13,400 military and civilian personnel. Four million

(4) Col. Edward H. Hubbard, Commanding Officer Hill Air Force Base.

dollars in local purchases and contracts, four million in construction, six million in utilities, rentals and repairs and about two million in other expenditures.

"The Ogden Air Materiel Area with headquarters at Hill AFB is the logistic support manager for the Minuteman (The Air Force's new second generation intercontinental ballistic missile), Bomarc (an air defense missile), Skybolt (an air-launched ballistic missile under development) and for the F-101 Voodoo aircraft. World-wide responsibilities include management of USAF airmunitions; Genie rocket: LR-59 liquid rocket engine used in the Bomarc; RJ-43 ramjet engine also used in the Bomarc; landing gears, including tires and tubes; and training devices. Ogden AMA shares a repair responsibility for the F-102 Delta Dagger aircraft.

"Hill Air Force Base is in the center of a recent build-up of missile industries in Utah. The Minuteman plays a prominent role in the future of the Ogden AMA and Utah. A huge \$11 million plant is nearing completion at Hill AFB to assemble this weapon, and work will begin shortly on a \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ million facility for maintenance of the missile. A \$450,000 installation is nearing completion at Hill for a long-range surveillance project on Minuteman motors. Also slated to play an important role in the Minuteman program at the Utah air base is a \$932,441 air freight terminal being built at Hill with completion set for the summer of 1962.

"More than 500,000 different items valued at more than \$850 million are stocked in warehouses and storage areas at HAFB for use here and at Air Force bases in the United States and overseas.

"Total assets of HAFB including its subordinate, Wendover Air Force Auxiliary Field, now stand at more than \$1 billion. Included in the inventory of base assets are more than 7,100 acres of land, 1,184 buildings and structures, 70 miles of railroads, 107 miles of roads, 21,000 ft. of runways, 84 warehouses and 7 hangers.

"The future well-being of Hill AFB is not dependent entirely on its missile programs, say base officials, but on a "mix" of aircraft and missiles. The block-long hangers at Hill AFB contain supersonic F-101 Voodoo and F-102 Dagger jets and other types undergoing modification and repair. Approximately 600 aircraft were processed at Hill AFB last year."

UTAH GENERAL DEPOT HISTORY

"The Utah General Depot, largest of the eight General Depots in the United States, is situated on 1,682 acres three miles

northwest of Ogden, the transportation gateway of the West.

"In 1935, Major Ora Bundy, Engineer Reserve Corps, and a former mayor of Ogden City, surveyed and mapped the present site of the Depot. (5)

"Due to the site's strategic location, that of being equally distant from Pacific Ports of Embarkation, Mexican and Canadian borders, and situated in the center of rail and communication facilities, the War Department officially announced the selection of the present site on 16 August 1940. Cost of the site was \$509,452 but due to unforeseen circumstances, there was a shortage of approximately \$100,000 on the agreed sale price and the amount of money appropriated by Congress.

"Sparked by Col. Frank M. Browning, USA, Ret'd, an emergency meeting of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce businessmen was called and within 48 hours the necessary \$99,633 which consisted of land and water rights, had been raised and deposited with Federal Judge Tillman Johnson, thus consummating the purchase of the present Depot tract.

"Three months later the land was blocked off and on 16 December 1940, construction of the Depot began. By 15 September 1941, the Depot was officially open for full-time operations and by 7 December 1941, the Utah General Depot had 180 laborers in the eight new warehouses and was ready to contribute to the war effort. Two months later there were 800, and within a year of the Depot's activation there were over 6,000 employees, many of them from the Ogden City area. Today Utah General Depot has an annual payroll of approximately \$12 million and employs 2100 people. In addition, the Western Service Center of the Internal Revenue Service, which is situated on the Depot, has approximately 800 employees on its payroll.

"The Utah General Depot is one of the three depots in the United States responsible for support to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines for Department of Defense Single Managers for such items as clothing, textiles and general supplies. This includes not only receipt, storage and issue of stocks but also inventory control for stocks and materials situated at other depot storage locations throughout the Western United States. It has another major mission in accomplishing the maintenance and repair of military items for return to stock. These services are furnished to posts, camps and stations in the 13 Western States, including Alaska and Hawaii and overseas in the Pacific and Far East areas.

(5) Col. Sheldon M. Gilman, Commanding Officer Utah General Depot.

The Depot also receives, stores, and issues mission stock for the following five technical services: Chemical, Engineer, Quartermaster, Transportation, and Signal Corps.

In 1960, the Depot acquired the added duty of maintaining the QM Air Delivery Equipment Maintenance Branch which repairs, fabricates, modifies, and inspects parachute equipment; and the Chemical Corps Depot Maintenance mission which performs the repair and maintenance of Chemical Corps general supplies.

"The Utah General Depot has the only U. S. Army Repair Railway Shop in the United States. It is located on the West Area of Hill Air Force Base.

"Thus from a small and hectic beginning, and with the generous and ambitious efforts of 32 Ogden businessmen, Utah General Depot has grown not only into a major installation with an important mission in the defense of the nation, but also into a stabilizer of the employment and economic situation in the surrounding communities."

U. S. NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT CLEARFIELD, UTAH

"The U. S. Naval Supply Depot Clearfield was commissioned on 10 April 1943, under the management control of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and the military command of the Commandant, Twelfth Naval District, as one of the two largest inland naval supply depots in the world. It became an important link in the vast naval supply system. The site at Clearfield was chosen because it: (6)

"(1) is at the gateway to the major western railways;

"(2) is in the same geographical area as other major military installation at a point less vulnerable to military attack than coastal points;

"(3) is equidistant from ports of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and offers temporary storage of material in transit at favorable transportation rates;

"(4) is served by seven transcontinental highways which intersect nearby and fan out in all directions;

"(5) is easily accessible to and from commercial and passenger air service;

"(6) is particularly suitable to long term storage because

(6) Captain Hollis M. Cooley, Commanding Officer N.S.D.

of relatively low humidity.

"The Depot was constructed to provide a reservoir of material in support of the coastal supply points and advance bases of the Pacific. The following statistics portray the immensity of this construction project, completed in less than one year. The Depot encompasses 830 acres, and has a circumference of 5.5 miles. A total of 173 buildings, structures, and grounds are presently valued in excess of \$35,000,000. Replacement cost now would approximate \$60,704,000.

"During World War II, NSD Clearfield utilized the services of over 6,000 civilians and 1,600 military personnel. During 1945, the peak year of operation, over one-half million different items of material were stored at the Depot.

"A Hydrographic distribution function was established at NSD Clearfield in 1952. This organization receives, updates and corrects, stores and distributes over 52,232 items of hydrographic-type charts and publications to activities and vessels on the west coast and in the Pacific ocean area.

"The disposal of material excess to the needs of the Navy has been a major task at this activity since shortly after the close of World War II. Although similar functions were performed, on September 1, 1960, a CSSO (Consolidated Surplus Sales Office) was set up at NSD as a tenant function to handle disposition of excess material for the Navy, Air Force, and Army within the States of Utah, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

"In addition to many other commendations for various agencies, the U. S. Savings Bond Division of the Treasury Department has awarded the minuteman flag to the depot for achieving 100 per cent participation in the savings bond program each year since 1953.

"Storage space, as it was made available, has been utilized under cross-servicing agreements by other government agencies, and leased to commercial firms. A total of 787,300 square feet of space is now being utilized by other government activities who have over 173,000 tons of material stored here. Commercial firms are utilizing 784, 577 square feet of space. Annual returns from government agencies and commercial tenants amount to \$886,435.

"With the advent of the space age and changes in naval weaponry and logistics, the mission and functions of NSD Clearfield have declined. In September 1960, NSD Clearfield was reduced to a partial maintenance status, and in March 1961 word was

received that President Kennedy had signed an order to disestablish the Depot as of 1 July 1964, and turn over the facilities to the General Services Administration; however, the Hydrographic and Consolidated Surplus Sales functions are to remain in this area."

In 1960 there were 14,400 civilians employed at the four military plants, with an annual payroll of approximately \$88,000,000.

In addition to the large sums spent annually for employees' salaries, the Depots represent an important and very attractive market for local emergency purchases and contracts that average well over 10 million dollars annually.

Building, maintenance and new construction at the Depots have averaged between 15 and 20 million dollars annually.

Unemployment always waxes and wanes with the fluctuation of business conditions and the following chart gives the changes in the labor force between 1940-1960: (7)

WEBER COUNTY LABOR FORCE - FIVE YEAR INTERVAL 1940 - 1960

	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960
Total Labor Force (1)	19,500	48,700	39,900	44,700	51,100
Unemployed	2,100	1,000	2,100	1,500	2,000
Public Emergency Work	1,500	0	0	0	0
Employed	15,900	47,700	37,800	43,200	49,100
Self-Employed	INA	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900
Agricultural	1,900	2,500	2,700	2,800	3,100
Non-Agriculture	13,900	42,600	32,400	37,600	43,100
Detailed by Industry					
Manufacturing	2,110	3,300	3,600	3,900	5,750
Mining & Construction	800	1,000	1,230	1,370	1,770
Trans., Comm., Utilities	3,170	7,500	5,440	4,820	4,520
Trade	3,380	5,000	5,120	5,840	6,920
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	440	450	540	750	960
Service	2,200	2,200	2,420	2,760	3,440
Government	1,740	23,100	14,000	18,200	19,800
a. Federal Mil. Bases (2)	0	20,700	11,300	15,100	14,400

Source: Ogden Employment Security Office

1 U. S. Census - Weber County April 1940

- 2 Federal military bases include Hill Air Force Base, Ogden Arsenal, Naval Supply Depot which are in the North Davis County area and Utah General Depot in Weber County."

In 1940 the City and County governments moved into their new home.

This Municipal Building is a far cry from the old two-story building known as the "City Hall and Jail," completed at a cost of \$10,000, or the one later constructed at a cost of \$52,000, which was torn down to make room for this ultra-modern building of 12 stories now standing on Union Square.

This new building was erected at a cost of \$952,668.52, with the Federal Works Administration paying 43 per cent or \$410,175.00, and Ogden City and Weber County each contributing the sum of \$271,246.75, or 28½ per cent of the cost of the building. Ogden City's last payment on this new structure was made in 1940.

The word "Municipal" according to Leslie S. Hodgson, architect of the building, means in its broadest sense, "self-government," and was handed down to us from the Roman Empire.

This beautiful edifice, surrounded by lovely shrubs and flowers, potted palms, hanging baskets of flowers, Japanese lanterns adorning the gardens, and gas lamps furnishing a soft light for the hundreds who come to visit the garden in the cool of the evening, majestically faces the rugged grandeur of the Wasatch Mountains rising from Ogden's eastern extremity.

This building, the magnificent Ogden High School, nestled in the eastern foothills, and others of the earlier architectural design, will stand as monuments to the past, because of their structural beauty. (8)

On these grounds and at the north entrance to the building, have been erected two statues . . . one of Captain James Brown, founder of Brownville, later named Ogden City, erected July 29, 1947, and the other one of Lorin Farr, Ogden's first mayor, who served as mayor for over twenty years, without pay. This statue was erected August 14, 1947.

Near the east entrance to the building stands a monument in remembrance of Jedekiah Strong Smith, explorer, trapper and trader, who started the first successful journey through Utah to the Pacific Coast from this vicinity, August 22, 1826. Substantially the same route was later followed by the main highway to Los

(8) E. L. Carlsen, City Manager of Ogden City.

Angeles. Also, a short distance south of the east entrance to the building is a 100-foot flag pole, erected in remembrance of John Mose Browning, gun inventor. This was sponsored by the Browning family and was dedicated November 11, 1941.

Fred M. Abbott was the first mayor to serve in the new Municipal Building. He was mayor during 1940-41. The Commissioners were Edward H. Saunders and William J. Rackham.(9)

This was a difficult period for the administration. No plans had been made for the on-rush of people who entered the area, nor the additional sewer and water lines, sidewalks and streets that had to be constructed. The commission was overwhelmed by the expediency of the moment.

It was during this period that options were taken for the purchase of the Fourth Street and Mount Ogden parks; that construction of Arlington Park and Washington Terrace Housing Units were begun; that \$500,000 was collected on the special improvement district accounts; that the ledger account books were reduced from 14 to 3 current ones, and that the Emerson Branch Library was constructed.

Plans were laid for erection of a lift at Snow Basin, which was then subsidized by the city. Wire was purchased, but timber and other materials were not available, and the construction was delayed.

The meat that was consumed by the citizens of Ogden was very carefully inspected and the milk products so improved that Ogden City, for the first time, enjoyed the highest rating in the state for its clean milk.

1940-41 saw the "birth" of the parking meter. There are still some objections to the meters, but their numbers have increased throughout the years, and they have not only accomplished the purpose for which they were installed, that of reducing the all-day parking of cars on the main streets, and increasing the turn-over of parked cars, but they have continued to be a source of revenue for the city.

Mayor Abbott attempted to clean up 25th Street, a section of the city where there had been an infiltration of undesirable people, and he made every effort to eliminate gambling, which was rampant at the time. Such an attempted reform was politically damaging to Mayor Abbott, as he was defeated at the polls the following November.

(9) Interview with Fred M. Abbott. Ogden City Minutes 1940.

However, Mr. Abbott was a man of delicate sense of honor, and the fact that there had been no lowering of the standards of honor during his administration, was sufficient compensation for such a loss at the time of election. He said, and I quote: "I had to live with myself, and I wanted to sleep well at night."

Many succeeding mayors pursued this crusade for a better Ogden, but they did not happen to run for re-election.

There were families who had to trim their budgets those days. Many of them had been on relief during the depression and received from \$48 to \$80 per month, and were now employed in one of the defense plants, and just getting in a position to pay off some of their accumulated bills and have a few of the things they had been denied, when the Office of Price Administration came along and the so-called "luxuries" were things to dream about for the future.

The OPA with headquarters in the Municipal Building, made available all the materials involved in the construction and preparation of defense housing. The metal from the old city hall park was turned over to the government for salvage and all other metals available were so handled. The Ogden Minute Women organized to pick up tin and waste paper for defense, and many other organizations came into being for the war effort.

In 1942 the Southern Pacific Railroad Company abandoned its road between Lucin and Corinne, Utah, and turned the rails over to the United States government.

Readers will recall that those were days of rationing and large families were better off in some ways than the smaller families, because they could manage their ration tickets to better advantage. The writer recalls a neighbor whose only companion was a shaggy dog . . . but he, of course, had to share her rations . . . and we frequently invited her to dine with us when we had a roast of meat or some other luxury. Many families in Ogden and vicinity who had large families shared their rations with their less fortunate neighbors.

Victory gardens sprang up everywhere. Victory taxes were deducted from employees' checks, war bonds were sold, and the city employees were requested to leave their work each day at 2 o'clock P.M. for a period of ten days or until the emergency was over, to help out in the canning factories. They were required to do this because of the labor shortage, and the extreme need for canned goods to feed our armed forces and to preserve all available food.

There was close cooperation between the local government and the war department, and it became necessary to request the Department of the Office of Defense Transportation, for an administrator, whose job it would be to get the workers on their jobs at the defense plants. A. W. Bartlett, one of the prominent businessmen of the city, accepted this responsibility in the interest of the war effort.

The federal government requested property owners who had large houses to lease property to the government for conversion into additional housing units for war workers and their families.

Many of the Ogden homes were so converted during the war. The government paid for the conversion and controlled the rents. After the emergency was over, the leases were cancelled and the properties, with the additional housing units, resulted in additional income for the owners.

The War Housing Center was established in Ogden October 26, 1942, to handle applications from owners of large homes who wished to negotiate for lease of their property.

This was located on the grounds of the Municipal Building and a former mayor, Fred M. Abbott, was appointed to manage this Ogden Home Registration Office, and take applications, which he then turned over to the Home Loan Corporation in the Forestry Building at 24th and Lincoln Avenue.

The Works Project Administration (WPA) and several other of the government agencies held headquarters in the new Municipal Building. Darrell J. Greenwell served as Utah Administrator of this agency during its entire life from 1935 to 1943.

The draft board was also quartered in the Municipal Building. Fred M. Abbott was appointed by Governor Henry Blood to head this board, which office he held for six years . . . the length of time necessary to have such a draft board in Ogden City.

In the latter part of 1941 the Public Works Reserve Officers, an agency of the government, extended the workings of the National Resources Planning Board, which was organized to take care of the states, cities, counties and schools, in an endeavor to absorb a portion of the defense workers who would be unemployed after the war emergency. This Planning Board assisted government units in preparing what they termed "shelf" or "reservoir" projects; such as, impounding water, drainage systems, bridges, viaducts, parks, flood control, sewage disposal, etc. They also asked for a coordinator from Ogden to work with the department heads

and prepare projects to be approved by the city officials, which projects would be marked 1, 2, 3, etc., according to their importance and the PWR would put them on the shelf according to their priority where they would remain until the time when they would be needed.

According to the figures at that time, there were $2\frac{1}{2}$ million people engaged in defense industries throughout the country, and it was estimated there would be 27 million by 1944, and the PWR thought that preparation to absorb this enormous number of persons would be a tremendous help to the country by the end of the emergency.

The projects outlined for Ogden City were: One mile race track, a viaduct over Riverdale Road, a viaduct over 24th Street, and a Municipal Auditorium, which they figured would take \$1,600,000. When the matter came to a vote, the race track was voted down, but the other projects were approved for further consideration.

The viaduct over the Riverdale Road is a reality, and it is the hope of the citizens of Ogden that the other projects will be constructed in the not too far distant future.

It was during 1940 when plans were being laid to tear down the old city and county building, that the clock which was such a familiar face to the citizens of Ogden, was taken down and on March 1, 1940, the following comment appeared in the Ogden Standard Examiner:

"Since the muddy street and hoop skirts of 1889, Ogdenites have craned their necks to the lofty tower of the City Hall building to learn the time of day. Removal of the clock will cause a few tugs at the heart strings of early residents as they realize progress has made another move to destroy revered landmarks." (10)

The clock was removed and given to the American Legion when the building was torn down in the winter of 1942-43. However, it was found that the mechanism was badly worn and would not justify the expense of repairing it, and the old clock went permanently out of use.

The city found itself without sufficient housing facilities to take care of the people who flocked to work in the area, even though the government made provisions for many hous-

(10) March 1, 1940 Standard Examiner.

ing facilities in or near the grounds occupied by the defense plants, and in 1940 the federal government decided to construct a housing unit just south of Ogden City. This 35-acre plot of ground, after due process, was annexed to Ogden City, and the 150 housing unit soon became a reality. It is located between Quincy and Harrison Avenues and between 39th and 40th Streets, and is known as Grandview Acres. The streets were named "Federal Way" and "Defense Way," but in April of 1950 the two streets became known as "Grandview Drive" as the road through the area represented one continuous drive. The residents decided to incorporate and buy their homes. This they did and the corporation was called Grandview Acres Mutual Ownership Corporation. (11)

There was still a housing shortage, and in October of 1942 the construction of the 1400 Federal Housing Units, to be known as Washington Terrace, was completed. It was suggested this area be annexed to Ogden City, but the South Ogden officials and the Weber County School Board objected to such annexation. They maintained it would upset the plans for school facilities, that the machinery had been set in motion to obtain a project for two schools to be constructed by the government and operated by the Weber County School Board to take care of the children who were brought to Ogden by parents doing defense work.

The tenants later wanted to improve the project and make it a beautiful residential area. A great deal of planning was done by the citizens living in Washington Terrace and the federal government who built the homes. This finally became the first housing project in the United States, which by sheer determination and courage of the tenants, and the financial backing of the federal government, was changed from a government housing unit for occupancy during the war, to a beautiful third class city of 6600 as it exists today.

It was also during this period that 780 housing units were constructed by the government at Bonneville Acres, called Bonneville Park Housing Project, in the northern part of the city. These temporary structures were torn down after the emergency, and a portion of the land was purchased by Ogden City, some of it by R. C. Hunter Realty Company, and part of it by the School Board. The city portion of the land is now called Bonneville Park.

Hundreds of mothers were now working in defense plants and arrangements had to be made to take care of the children. Nurseries sprang up everywhere to handle the children during working hours. Housewives who had never worked outside of

the home, school teachers on part time work, and all available workers were employed at the defense plants.

The Daughters of Pioneers were at a loss to know what to do with their relics that had been accumulated since the advent of the pioneers, as their home on 22nd St. and Grant Avenue was going to be used for a nursery. At one time they asked the Commissioners to erect a small building on Union Square to house and preserve these precious items. Because of legal difficulties, however, this was not done, and the Daughters of Pioneers managed to house them on their own property.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce requested the city officials to have a small building erected on the northeast corner of Union Square to be used as a clearing house or information bureau for strangers who came to Ogden to work in defense plants. The Chamber of Commerce agreed to pay for and maintain the building during the emergency, and also to pay for a superintendent. The WPA was to furnish the labor. This was the birth of the little house on the corner. It was used for selling war bonds and was removed after the emergency. However, since that time this corner of the Municipal Park has been used each year, mainly for selling tickets for "All Faces West" and the Rodeo.

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Every effort was made by the government officials, military personnel in and around Ogden City, Chamber of Commerce, and civic and service clubs to cooperate with the United Service Organization in providing accomodations for service men and women who stopped off in Ogden City on their way to training camps or to some theater of war. (12)

The canteen, which was opened at the Union Depot and served coffee and doughnuts, was a boon to these men and women who stopped off in Ogden, but, who for the lack of time, could not avail themselves of further hospitality. This canteen served approximately 1,644,000 during the war.

A recreational center at 27th and Wall Avenue was opened for colored troops. This was operated by the USO with the understanding it would be returned to Ogden City when the emergency was over. It was returned in 1945 after the war, and Ogden City named it the Wall Avenue Community Center, to accommodate persons of every nationality. It is still operating as a community center.

(12) Ogden City Minutes 1940-41 - Ogden Standard Examiner 1940-45-46-51 and Mrs. Milton H. White.

The War Recreation Committee cooperated with the city and county recreation departments and was partially responsible for securing a building from the Masonic Lodge for a military recreation center, light and heat rent-free. Local labor aided in cleaning and renovating the building, and local groups and citizens loaned or donated the furnishings. Weber County contributed \$500 to the project. The War Recreation Committee supervised activities here for five months, when it was turned over to the YWCA, a unit of the USO, for operation.

The War Recreation Committee was also partially responsible for securing the building at 448-24th (federal recreation building) for community use by military people and war workers in recreational activities. Many of the USO volunteers obtained their training in this center under the direction of a national representative of USO.

Another troupe lounge was opened July 21, 1945, by leasing a building south of 25th Street, on Wall Avenue.

Through the cooperation of groups and citizens of the area, all these centers were equipped with showers, reading and writing material, etc.

The United Service Organization had appropriated some money for such recreation, but withdrew its financial assistance in 1946 after the war was over.

When the hostilities ceased, however, it again became necessary to establish a place where the soldiers, coming into the area for a short time, could find the much needed rest and recreation, and the location at 2478 Wall Avenue was selected because it was right across from the Union Station.

This was named the Armed Forces Recreation Center. Approximately 75 women volunteered their services to this center, and equally as many to the other centers which had been formerly established, all in an effort to do their part during the war emergency. Coffee and doughnuts were served. Clubs took turns in donating such refreshments, and there were games, television and other forms of recreation provided. A religious or musical program was offered each Sunday, and Saturday night a dance and orchestra was enjoyed. Open house was held on Armed Forces Day honoring the military personnel in and around Ogden City, and some 400 soldiers visited the center.

Due to the cooperation of the organizations represented in this service, the American Red Cross, Catholic Community Service, National Jewish Board, National Travelers' Association, Young

Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and the Salvation Army as well as the citizens whose names are too numerous to mention, these United Service Organizations, agencies of the Community Chest, succeeded in helping our men and women in uniform "enjoy a home away from home".

PRISONERS DURING THE WAR

The government put up barracks on the Utah General Depot grounds to house prisoners of war sent to this area, and between 1932-45 from 7,000 to 10,000 men were stationed at said camp. (13)

The farm labor shortage was acute and these men were required to work. It was necessary to set up a clearing house for proper allocation or distribution of such labor forces. Harvey Cahill, Secretary of the Utah Canners' Association, was appointed representative of Governor Herbert Maw's Farm Labor Committee. It was Mr. Cahill's responsibility to see that prisoners were allocated where most needed and that they were taken to and from their work under guard each day. These men were paid a minimum of \$1.00 per hour, but board and room were deducted, leaving little cash for incidentals.

As Secretary of the Utah Canners' Association, Mr. Cahill also saw that each factory received the number of men needed to meet the paramount issue at the moment, that of raising all the food possible and canning it, so necessary to the health and maintenance of our armies during the war.

This camp was for non-commissioned officers only, and Italian and German men occupied the barracks. "The Italian men," said Mr. Cahill, and I quote: "were much more anxious to fit into the scheme of things, but the Germans were much more efficient workers." (Mr. Cahill passed away September 2, 1961).

Later when hostilities were over and the prisoners returned to their respective homes, many friendly letters were received from them stating they were grateful for the treatment received as prisoners while in America. Many of them would have preferred remaining here.

Between 1944-45 when the relocation camps were stationed in various parts of the country to house Japanese who were evacuated from California, many Japanese girls and some boys were recruited from other re-location centers and brought here to assist in the labor shortage problem. About 500 of them came dur-

(13) Harvey Cahill, former Secretary Utah Canners' Association.

ing these years. They were paid the minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour, but the state deducted room and board from this amount. The camp was located at Roy, Utah, where the Peterson Brothers Hereford Farm now stands, and the prisoners were taken back and forth each day. These girls had their "house mothers". They were very beautiful and gracious, and extremely anxious to work hard, their only aim being to make all the money they could to take back to their families in other camps.

"You get better cooperation by leading people into something than by attempting to force them into it."

This was Mayor Romney's method of handling people during his term of office as mayor of Ogden City during 1944-45-46-47.

After Kent S. Bramwell, who had been elected mayor of Ogden City in the fall of 1943, resigned three months later and joined the Army, Commissioners Wm. D. Wood and Harold L. Welch, said they had one of the most difficult decisions to make that they had ever made in their lives, that of appointing a mayor to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Bramwell.

Many businessmen were considered, but David S. Romney, District Manager of Bennett Paint & Glass Company, was appointed. (14)

Some of the veteran citizens said this was the first time in the history of the state that a mayor had been appointed unanimously—and the first time two men had taken the oath of office for mayor within one year.

Mayor Romney's friendly and gracious manner helped him over many rough spots in city government. One such instance is recalled when a "tax-payer" approached the commission demanding that he be granted permission to do something directly in violation of the law. When informed that granting of such a request would be illegal, he said, and I quote: "Then change the law." The names he proceeded to call the mayor would not look well in print, but one remark caused considerable amusement for the other citizens who attended the meeting. Mayor Romney had a head of beautiful white hair, which had been white for many years—but this belligerent individual said: "No wonder your hair has turned white from all the crimes you have committed." Mayor Romney smiled, colored a little, and always the gentleman—just "turned the other cheek". The indignant citizen quickly made his exit.

(14) Ogden City Minutes 1944-45-46-47. Interview with Mr. Romney.

Mayor Romney felt keenly the necessity of merging some of the departments of city and county government, especially the health department. Committees waited upon the commission to discuss such a change, but important ventures of this nature take a great deal of time and planning. Mayor Romney felt if many of the departments could be merged, not only could the citizens be better served, but it would result in more economical procedures. Many of the mayors since that time, have been of the same opinion.

The American Legion building on 24th Street was to be vacated. It was used for the United Service Organization (USO) during the war, and the commission contacted the federal government in an effort to secure the building for a Youth Center. The government declined to give the building to the city but agreed to sell it to them for \$10,000. After the initial payment of \$10,000 was made, money would be needed for remodeling and maintaining the building. This was more than Ogden City could possibly do at that time.

Improvements were needed in all parts of the city. In 1946 a proposed bond issue amounting to \$1,025,000 to cover construction of storm sewers, sanitary sewers, airport facilities, fire stations, parks, building of street city shops, and paving of streets, was put on the ballot, but the citizens failed to approve the issue.

Mayor Romney, even before he took office, maintained that the city was in dire need of more policemen, firemen and fire stations, more storm and sanitary sewers, etc. His hands were tied at the beginning, because there was no money available for these things.

These safety measures were effected at the earliest time possible.

When Mayor Romney was induced to run for office of mayor in the fall of 1945, he said: ". . . the position of mayor was entirely unsought. At the end of my appointed term, the war had just ended and it did not seem the right time for new men to take over the responsibilities of our government." This, together with the fact that there were still many things to be done, as well as the thought that he had enjoyed the experience, did not make it difficult for him to be "talked into" becoming a candidate for election. Again the Bennett Paint & Glass Company lent Mayor Romney to the city.

Before he left office of mayor, however, he said he would

like to see a bond issue approved for the following greatly needed improvements:

1. new fire station and two residential ones
2. enlargement of the Hinckley airport
3. construction of adequate storm and sanitary sewers

These and other improvements sought by the city in 1946 had been defeated at the polls. They were badly needed and he hoped the citizens would appreciate the necessity of securing sufficient money to get the improvements.

The citizens voted favorably on the next bond issue amounting to \$700,000, and an ordinance was passed and adopted and became effective December 11, 1947. Mayor Romney signed these bonds which carried the very low interest rate of (2%) two per cent.

The next administration had the responsibility of spending the money for these approved improvements.

In 1948 the Central Fire Station at 26th Street and Grant Avenue was started, a control tower was constructed at the airport, and some storm and sanitary sewers were built as a result of the adoption of this bond issue.

Before leaving office in 1947, Mayor Romney signed an ordinance for the benefit of the employees, relative to the tenure of office, dismissal, discharge or transfer of appointed officers and employees of Ogden City, but the next administration repealed the ordinance.

Mayor Romney declined to run again. He said he did not care to make politics his life-long work and felt he should return to his full time job as manager of the Bennett Paint & Glass Company.

On August 14, 1945, Japan surrendered. The world went wild. Large headlines appeared in the local paper as follows:

"THE WORLD WELCOMES NEW ERA OF PEACE"

When news came that Japan had surrendered, it was a signal for all work to cease. Crowds poured out of the business offices, places of entertainment and residential districts, making Washington Boulevard between 25th and 26th Streets a teeming center of noise and activity.

Hundreds of cars formed a line around the block, adding to the noise and confusion, by blasting of horns, towing garbage cans, gas tanks, and other such articles.

Business houses and military establishments closed for two days.

An orchestra was called into service, and there was singing and dancing, everyone grabbing everyone else—emotions ruling the citizens. Police were on hand to quell any trouble, but they reported the crowds were comparatively orderly.

"It finally came, the peace we had hoped for"

Thanksgiving scenes were many—countless numbers attended church, many just remained in their homes or rushed to discuss the "end of the war" with their neighbors.

One of the most exciting events on the radio was the performance of Dvorak's "The New World Symphony", a remarkably stimulating performance. It seemed this was appropriate because we had entered upon a new world. "A world in which all human and material resources could now be devoted to constructive rather than destructive purposes."

Everyone was sure this was the "war to end all wars."

Someone has wisely said: "Guns do not win wars—they only win battles." (15)

PIONEER DAYS CELEBRATION

Ogden Pioneer Days has become a traditional institution in Utah. This show features an annual rodeo that has received national recognition. International cowboys assemble in Ogden each year during the week of July 24th competing for cash prizes, ranking in amounts with those offered in the other leading rodeos in America.

This celebration commemorates the arrival of the Utah Pioneers in the western valley in 1847. It is one of the nation's outstanding western-type events and features world championship style rodeo the week of July 24th each year. Pageants, rodeos, horse shows, choosing of the Pioneer Queen, the Weber County Sheriff's Mounted Posse with its array of beautiful horses, and

many other outstanding events make the Pioneer Day Celebration in Ogden City the event of the year.

For the parade on the 24th of July, beautiful floats are furnished by the business firms, churches, fraternities, industries, schools, and by the City and County, as they vie with one another for the

most beautiful production, and awards are given each year for the ones so considered.

There have been parades and horse shows through the years since the Pioneers entered the valley, but the most spectacular celebration up to that time was held in 1934 when Mayor Harman W. Peery sponsored the show and held a carnival on the City Hall Square, including hot dogs, candy, popcorn and everything that goes into making of a carnival. A rodeo was held at night at the stadium, followed by dancing, and many other events were held during this period; any man who was caught on the street with a beard—which all the men were required to grow for the occasion—was forcibly ushered into the line of the parade.

The carnival with all its trimmings created a good deal of fun for some of the citizens and considerable publicity for the celebration, but many of the irate citizens did not consider the performance on the City Hall Square quite the proper thing, nor sufficiently dignified, nor particularly typical of the real pioneer period. Since that time the city officials and others who have sponsored the celebration have attempted to make it truly representative of the pioneer period. Since 1934, the celebration has been known as Ogden Pioneer Days' Celebration.

For many years the city sponsored this project but finally decided that a citizens' committee could handle such a program more efficiently and such an arrangement would bring wider community support—also it was not considered part of the the city officials' duties. They were elected to handle governmental affairs.

A committee was formed and sponsored the program for the first time in 1956, under the name of Ogden Pioneer Days Inc.

In 1941 Washington Boulevard was closed from 8:30 P.M. to 12:00 P.M. so a band and dance could be enjoyed prior to the rodeo at the stadium on the 24th of July. However in 1942 Governor Herbert Maw suggested that while there had been no prohibition placed on the gathering of large crowds in this area, nevertheless it was of utmost importance that no arterial highway or other means of transportation be congested, and the street dance was cancelled for the duration.

In 1950 the Junior Chamber of Commerce initiated a campaign for the special occasion, and any man who failed to grow a beard for Pioneer Days or to dress in pioneer costume, landed in the "stockade", a small booth erected on Washington Boulevard during the celebration. He was fined a \$1.00 but was later given a picture of himself in the "pokey", to remind him to wear special regalia during future pioneer celebrations.

In a recent interview with Mrs. Peery, she reminded the writer that Mayor Peery was known as the "marrying mayor" because he performed so many marriages free of charge. It seems these couples always wanted to be married in the Peery home. Mrs. Peery said hundreds of brides and grooms graced her living room during the eight years Mr. Peery was Mayor.

Mayor Peery received national acclaim for this service, and he and Mrs. Peery were invited by "We, the People", to spend ten days in New York City with all expenses paid.

This organization was giving awards at the time to citizens who had contributed special services to communities, and the sponsors wanted to say that Mayor Peery was a "Mormon Mayor", but this he would not permit. The article, however, did say that he came from a Mormon state.

Mr. Peery considered the Pioneer Day Rodeo his "baby" and he loved it. It was his aim to make this rodeo one of the biggest in the nation, and it will always be a monument to his memory, but any objective weighing of his many contributions as a Mayor must be left to time.

He passed away while serving as a member of the City Council in 1960. (16)

PLACE OF REMEMBRANCE

One of the many events that occurred in the 1940's was the construction of "The Place of Remembrance" in the Ogden City Cemetery. This consists of a 12 ton granite stone with the names of 71 World War II veterans, whose graves are unknown, cut on the face of the stone.

This memorial was built at a cost of \$2500.00. Ogden City donated the site 75 X 100'; Architect Don Partridge of the U. S. Forest Service Region 4, Ogden, Utah, contributed his services and design for the granite memorial; the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, Combined Veterans' Organizations and Weber County, financed it. Ogden City assumed the responsibility of its perpetual care. This Place of Remembrance was dedicated July 3, 1949.

The above project was initiated by Mrs. Joseph Aldrich and Mrs. J. G. (Littlebell) Falck, as she was better known to her friends. The latter was known throughout Utah and the nation for her dedication to "Old Glory". This devoted patriot was quick to criticise anyone who failed to pay proper tribute to the flag.

(16) Mrs. H. W. Peery . . Ogden City Minutes 1934-41-42-50-56.

In her book entitled "The Romance of Uncle Sam's Emblem" she reminds us that the one single and important rule to remember when displaying the flag, is that when it is not on a staff, it should be hung either vertically or horizontally so that when standing in front of it, it reads from left to right, "Stars and Stripes." If on a staff, it should be placed at the right of any entrance.

Mrs. Falck initiated and carried through the project of placing a plaque in the Ogden High School and one in the Weber County High School in memory of the students who gave their lives for their country and whose graves were unknown.

Because of Mrs. Falck's expert knowledge of the flag and its proper use, she was given many awards both locally and nationally. The United States Flag Association in 1928 bestowed upon her the title of "Daughter of the Flag", and in 1941 the "Highest Medal of Honor." She passed away October 19, 1957. (17)

OGDEN METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

In recent years there have been several citizen's groups organized for the purpose of studying ways and means of making Ogden a better place in which to live. Methods of procedure for adding needed facilities made mandatory by the influx of population, or even proposals to change the form of government, if such a change was considered good for the community, have been the objectives of these groups.

In 1948 such a group was organized under the name of the Ogden Metropolitan Development Conference, the very name indicating the purpose for which it was organized. The objective of this Conference was to initiate projects, determine effective action on such adopted projects, to consider and adopt or reject any and all proposals that had for their purpose the advancement and betterment of the community.

At the first meeting Bruce Jenkins of the Exchange Club was elected Chairman. Other officers were appointed from the various clubs. Delegates and alternates from 44 civic and service clubs attended the meetings that followed, at which time various subjects were discussed such as: sewage disposal plant, new health center, council-manager form of government and others. A great deal of research was done and inasmuch as the committee discovered many of the citizens were interested in the council-manager form of government, the group decided to give this particular project priority on the agenda for further study and discussion.

(17) "The Romance of Uncle Sam's Emblem" by Lillibell Falck and Ogden City Minutes, 1949.

A campaign was initiated and a series of various types of programs were started to explain the council-manager form of government. Scores of meetings were held, and speakers were provided for clubs and other organizations. The Ogden Metropolitan Development Conference representatives continued to acquaint the people of Ogden City with the council-manager form of government, and each club was requested to plan a program within its membership. Every phase of the organization and operation of the proposed government was discussed, and the study and contacts made convinced the representatives of the Conference that the citizens of Ogden wanted a change in their form of government. (18)

The subject was presented to the city officials with the request that the following question be placed on the November 8, 1949 ballot:

"Shall a commission be formed to frame a Charter?"

Representatives of clubs, labor unions, business, churches, parents and teachers associations and many others met to discuss the subject. The Voters League for Better Government, which had been initiated by the Ogden Metropolitan Development Conference, to give impetus to the campaign, was formed with Platt W. Fuller as Chairman.

Scores of meetings and panel discussions were held throughout the city. The voters were informed that at the time they voted on the question, they were to vote for fifteen people to form the Charter Commission, who would draft a Charter, provided the November election resulted in a favorable decision on the issue at hand.

Mr. Fuller had this to say about the council-manager form of government:

"It has been my observation that business and other organizations that achieve success usually function with a board of directors and a general manager. If that system is good for business, it is good for municipal government, with a council elected by the people governing the city, through a manager whom the council can hire and fire."

The wisdom of this statement was determined in the events that followed.

Also the following observation was made:

"A form of government is like a workman's tools . . . the best mechanic cannot work with poor tools, but the average workman can do better work with good tools than with poor ones."

It was further explained that the criticism by many of the citizens was with the type of government, in that specific responsibility cannot be placed on any commissioner under the commission form of government.

No objection to placing the question on the ballot was encountered from the mayor or the commissioners, and on July 12, 1949 the question was placed on the ballot, and the citizens voted to form a commission to frame a Charter.

Forty-four candidates filed for membership on this Charter Commission but the following persons were elected:

Frank W. Austin, Reed W. Bailey, Mrs. J. G. Carroll, Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon, Lawrence H. Evans, Ralph H. Fuller, Ira A. Huggins, T. R. Johnson, W. I. Lowe, Wm. P. Miller, Jos. R. Morrell, Fred M. Nye, Junius R. Tribe, Mary Woolley and Wm. S. Wright.

Mr. Huggins was appointed Chairman of the Commission. Then began months and months of extensive study and reviews of dozens and dozens of charters from various parts of the country.

On the same ballot W. Rulon White was elected Mayor of Ogden City to serve a four year term, with Wm. Stowe and Thomas East as Commissioners. Mr. East had two more years to serve as Commissioner. These officials would serve their full terms in case the citizens failed to adopt the Charter. (18)

Mayor White, a business and civic leader in the community, was not an entire stranger in the realm of government when he began his term of office as Mayor of Ogden City, as he had been a member of the Utah Legislature for three years and during that time, Speaker of the House in 1943 and again in 1945. (19)

In announcing his candidacy for this office Mr. White said he was doing so in the interest of good government and hoped to head a city government that would stress Ogden's advantages as a place to establish a home and promote an environment that would encourage people to come here to live and raise their families.

Definite progress was made during the 22 months of this administration. Mayor White insisted on strict law enforcement, which resulted in an out-standing clean-up in commercialized vice. The city embarked successfully on a ten year program to improve and expand the culinary water system—the street paving work

(18) Bruce Jenkin's Scrap book 1949 - Standard Examiner 1949 clippings.

(19) Ogden City Minutes 1949-1950.

more than doubled—revenues increased—better control of the taverns was also made possible through an ordinance requiring photographing and fingerprinting of operators and employees, thus reducing the possibility of undesirables being attached to such places through employment. Illegal operations in private clubs, especially the sale of alcoholic beverages and related violations were greatly curbed. Clubs found in violation were closed.

A renegotiated franchise with the Utah Power & Light Company was adopted, which will net Ogden City about \$26,000 more annually. Annexed to Ogden City were West Ogden lands including large industries in the area, thus increasing the tax revenues. Another USO (United Service Organization) was established to accommodate men and women in uniform who stopped off in Ogden City after war hostilities had ceased. (20)

Ogden City was the first metropolitan center in Utah to initiate and adopt a formal procedure for adequate sewage treatment. An agreement had been signed between Ogden City and a consulting engineering firm in December of 1947 to prepare plans and specifications for a sewage treatment plant and for consultant services in connection with same. Thirty thousand dollars had been advanced by the federal government for this purpose, but because of conditions beyond the city's control, it was not possible to undertake the preliminary work as outlined in the agreement. The Federal Work Administration was discontinued June 30, 1949 and all unexpended funds recalled. This \$30,000 was returned and the agreement cancelled.

Mayor White later approved an application to the federal government for sufficient money to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for this project so vital to the health and welfare of the citizens, but such a project would take far more than the two or four years that this administration would be in office, and during a later administration the plant was constructed.

A Weber County Planning Commission became effective January 6, 1947 but was abandoned so far as Ogden City was concerned, by the Commission during Mayor Peery's term of office, in January of 1948.

Realizing the importance of a planning commission, and the fact that without such commission the growth and development of the city would be unorganized, doing irreparable harm to the future economy of the city, Mayor White reactivated it and appointed seven members thereto, in addition to the city engineer

(20) Ogden City Minutes Dec. 1947.

as an exofficio member, to assist wherever he could as an engineer for Ogden City.

The Charter Commission had finished its job of drafting a Charter, which had been presented to the citizens for their decision.

The Charter was adopted June 29, 1951. (21)

The electorate had approved the council-manager form of government.

When Mayor White and Commissioners Wm. Stowe and Thomas East, who had given the city of Ogden twenty-two (22) months of honest, efficient administration, turned the reins of government over to their successors, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, O. C. Hammond, presented a comprehensive report evaluating the accomplishments of Mayor White's administration—a precedent which it is hoped will be followed in years to come—and ended by saying:

“...such a record should serve as a challenge to the men and women who succeed them under the council-manager form of government.”

“ALL FACES WEST”

In 1951 “All Faces West” became an added attraction to the Pioneer Days’ Celebration. This is an historical music drama written by Roland and Helen Parry of Ogden, Utah, and portrays a great pioneer migration to the West.

The story in this pageant is unique, as it is one of the three great migrations recorded in history, namely: the story of the Israelites fleeing from Egypt; the Pilgrims escaping to the New World, and the Mormon trek to the West after persecutions in the East. Based on this last statement, Mr. Parry said: “All Faces West exceeds being just a musical or religious drama. It is American History.”

After the idea of writing something similar to Mr. Parry’s Christmas music drama, but something that would commemorate the 24th of July, had been conceived, and Mr. Parry had been commissioned by W. Rulon White, Mayor of Ogden City, to proceed with the composition, a good deal of midnight oil burned in the Parry home in Ogden Canyon. Mrs. Parry said she often retired late at night and when she awakened in the morning, Mr. Parry was still working on the play, with commendable results.

(21) Ogden City Charter June 29, 1951 - Ogden City Minutes.

Several years later Mr. and Mrs. Parry journeyed to New Zealand to direct their famous production nine different times before 15,000 people.

Starring in this performance in 1951 and each year since that time, was Igor Gorin of Metropolitan fame, whose warm, rich voice could be heard for blocks around, and as he portrayed Brigham Young, who led his people across the prairies to the Great Salt Lake Valley, which has in a hundred odd years, truly "Blossomed as a Rose", he depicted the friendly, considerate individual whom we picture as Brigham Young.

In addition to Mr. Gorin, hundreds of local people have participated in this pageant.

In 1945 Ogden City released the sponsorship of this production to a newly organized citizens' committee, the Pioneer Days Incorporated, with Junius R. Tribe as President, which position he held through 1951-60, when he resigned, and Gordon L. Belnap was appointed President.

The pageant has always been staged at the Ogden City Stadium in Ogden City, but in 1961 it was presented for the first time in its newly-constructed permanent home at the Fourth Street Pioneer Park, on a three-teir stage, which very spot was a warning station in the early days, alerting the Mormon pioneers of impending Indian attacks.

This is a magnificent production, beautifully portrayed, and which Mr. Parry hopes some day will be the "Ober-Ammergau" of Ogden City.

CHARTER COMMISSION

In the interim between the time the Charter Commission members were elected to draft a Charter, and its presentation to and adoption by the electorate, this dedicated group worked seventeen (17) months without pay, meeting every Tuesday evening, and reviewed dozens of charters from all parts of the country in an effort to build one that would presumably meet the needs of Ogden City.

In the meantime Ralph Fuller passed away, and Ted Kirkmeyer was appointed as chairman of the Voters League for Better Government, but before the charter was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, another vigorous campaign was necessary to acquaint the citizens with the contents of said charter and the advantages of "Home Rule Government." Rallies were held; speakers were provided for clubs and other organizations;

committees were formed, and question and answer forums were held.

The Charter was placed on the ballot at a special election held June 29, 1951, and the vote was 4,806 "yes"—3,345 "no". The electorate had made the decision in favor of the council-manager form of government.

The City-Managers' Association of Chicago, Illinois, reviewed this charter and said it was one of the most comprehensive documents of its kind they had seen, that it was brief—which was in its favor—but that it incorporated all the qualities necessary for good government.

Then began the filing of petitions for office of city councilmen. Individuals did not flock to the city hall for a job that paid them only \$25.00 per month, but those citizens who were sincerely interested in good government and who were willing to devote their time to public service, announced their candidacy and their desire and willingness to join in the new venture in the realm of municipal government.

The next election was held November 6, 1951, when the following six men and one woman were elected to serve as Ogden City Councilmen for the ensuing two years: G. Stanley Brewer, Geo. T. Frost, and Mary Woolley, members-at-large, Raymond S. Wright, representing the First District—Thorstein (Toby) Larsen, the Second District—C. Austin Seager, the Third District—and Dr. James R. Foulger, the Fourth District.

Unlike the commission form of government, which provides that the newly-elected officials take office the following January, the charter provides that the council-elect begin their terms of office at 10:00 o'clock A.M. the second Monday next following their election.

At 10:00 o'clock A.M. November 19, 1951 the retiring Mayor W. Rulon White turned the gavel over to his successor, Geo. T. Frost, who had been elected as a councilman and then elected by other members of the council as Mayor, with Dr. James R. Foulger as Ass't. Mayor, and the other members of the council who would set the policy for Ogden City during its initial two years under the new form of government.

Mr. White was asked to act as city manager until the new administrator could be selected, and he graciously agreed to do so until December 31, 1951, but insisted it be without pay. At the end of the year the new city manager had not arrived and Mr. White continued in the capacity of manager until January 11, 1952, when he resigned to take care of his private business. Colonel

Graves B. McGary then assumed the responsibility for about one month until February 4, 1952 when E. J. Allison from Salina, Kansas, arrived and took over the responsibility of the first permanent city manager of Ogden City.

The transition from one form of government to another is not an easy task under any circumstances, and in this case, the Charter was new, and the councilmen were inexperienced in the problems of city policy. However, having an administrator who, from all available reports, was rated among the most competent city managers in the United States, made the transition much less difficult.

COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

“Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them . . . and as Governments are made and moved by men, so by men they are ruined also. Therefore, Government depends upon men rather than men upon government.”

William Penn

As provided by the Charter, each of the four municipal wards in Ogden City has an elected representative, and three members are selected “at-large”, naming a strong legislative body of seven councilmen, who set the policies and enact the ordinances, for the benefit of the community. They in turn appoint a city manager, who administers these policies and enforces the ordinances. This is the only form of local government that maintains the three branches of government separate and independent; legislative, administrative and judiciary. The continued success of the council-manager form of government may very well depend upon strict compliance with this section of the Charter. (22)

The Ogden City Council appoints the manager, the city recorder and the following boards and commissions:

The Carnegie Free Library Board, the Civil Service Commission, and the Board of Adjustment.

The Carnegie Free Library administers the affairs of the busy Carnegie Free Library and the Emerson Stone Branch Library. Financed directly from the Ogden general fund budget, they provide constantly expanding library facilities to the whole county and metropolitan area—both the students and adults.

The Civil Service Commission advises the Council and the

City Manager in matters of personnel activity, and certifies recruitment, examinations, eligibility lists and appointments and general observance of rules and regulations. This Commission is a member of the State Civil Service Commission. (23)

The Planning Commission supervises the preparation of overall or neighborhood planning programs for the orderly development of the city. Cities that "just grow" soon develop blight areas and result in monetary loss to property owners. Under Ogden City's planned progress they recommend action and suggestion to the Council covering building restrictions, zoning, location of recreation areas, master street plans and other surveys under their jurisdiction.

In 1945 this commission operated as a planning commission only and did not take into consideration zoning. A joint City-County Planning Commission was formed, and a sizeable professional staff hired. A great deal of data was collected about city uses, land and people, where they lived, their ages, sex, etc., and in a couple of years they had developed two segments of a Master Plan, namely: one on recreation and one on land uses.

In 1948-49, during Harman W. Peery's term of office, there was not much activity in planning, but it was reactivated in 1951 and on February 8, 1951 the Zoning Ordinance of Ogden City was adopted.

The test of planning is whether there is any recognizable improvement in a community that would have existed if the community had been developed by chance alone. Only when we look and see some of the early evidences of depreciated values in homes and property, do we realize that except for the important and necessary restrictive measures, such growth and expansion would have been seriously hampered. (24)

The Board of Adjustment receives and hears appeals from the decisions of the Inspection Department, relative to variances and violations of the city zoning ordinance. Their decisions assure a just and definable solution to problems that arise which otherwise create continuing problems for the taxpayers. (25)

The problems of local government are voluminous, but as many of the difficulties have arisen and been disposed of from time to time, the council has occasionally received a word of encouragement or thanks from the citizens, instead of the usual criticism so often hurled at the officials who make the laws. It would be much easier to take the abuse that is heaped upon the men and women of the council at times, if they would recall the

(23) Ogden City Minutes 1949 July 1951.

(24) Ogden City Charter.

(25) Ogden City Charter

following lines penned by Benjamin Franklin in 1772:

"We must not in public life expect immediate approbation and immediate acknowledgement for our services. But let us persevere through abuse and even injury. The internal satisfaction of good conscience is always present, and time will do justice in the minds of the people, even of those at present the most prejudiced against us."

PARKING

One of the biggest headaches the council experienced in many years was the parking problem. This was partially solved by parallel parking, the cooperation of the businessmen of the community in providing private parking lots, and a number of other parking lots in the downtown district.

Many of the citizens strenuously objected to parallel parking when it went into effect, but it has materially aided the traffic problem on the streets in the center of town.

FLUORIDATION

Another problem confronting the members of the city council and one which consumed more of their time than any other project during the entire life of the council-manager government in Ogden City, was the fluoridation of the city water. (25a)

Equally as many petitions were filed "against" as "for" this project. Dozens of documents on the subject were solicited by the council, studied very carefully and filed. An ordinance was finally drafted to fluoridate the city water. The public hearing was held at the Weber College Auditorium, and about 350 citizens attended. The subject was discussed about four hours --- each speaker given five minutes to present his version on the subject, and after due consideration, the ordinance was tabled. After further study and discussion, the ordinance was adopted by the council, but later repealed. The citizens were not yet convinced that fluoridation of the water was for their own good.

Unfortunately it is not possible to please everyone in decisions involving government policy. Dissatisfied people are ever ready prey for the "people's cause", while actually, they are advancing their own selfish interests.

History tells us that many years ago there were some citizens

who objected to the paving of 24th Street west of Washington Boulevard. In more recent years, we are reminded of the gentleman who attended a council meeting and objected to the rezoning of the area in which he lived, because he preferred it the way it was, or rather, and I quote: "I prefer to have the area the way it was 30 years ago, when no one bothered me and there were not so many people in the city."

Well, there are more people in the city and there will continue to be more people, and many changes must be made in the process.

During the last 20 years, Ogden City has had an increase of some 26,500 people, and 87 subdivisions have been approved for construction since 1948. (26)

All this caused Ogden City to be placed in a position where it needed everything: More and better streets, more street lights, more parks, more police protection, extension of storm sewers, sanitary sewers, more health and sanitary workers, increased water systems, building of a sewage disposal plant due to the heavy concentration of people, and the solution of terrific traffic problems.

Attention should be called to the financial status of all cities during the early and middle thirties. The country was in one of the greatest depressions ever experienced, as a result of the financial crash of 1929, which seemed destined to wreck havoc through unemployment of large masses of people, and Ogden City was no exception. It was during this period that the government inaugurated the many agencies to provide work for America's millions and stimulate the economy.

Practically every city in the United States was hard pressed to carry on the normal functions of local government, and the last capital improvement program was carried on during those depression days as the federal government felt an insistent demand to come to the rescue.

In the latter part of the 30's things began to look a little better and most cities, including Ogden, began to plan for capital improvements. Then came the war! All manpower and material were needed for the war effort. After the war was over, the city officials held their breath and thought, "now we can catch up on some improvements so badly needed." Just when they got a good start—the Police Action in Korea! When that was settled,

we were launched in a great defense program for our national security, and we are still arming for defense.

Some of the citizens assumed the government was a financial wizard or magician, immune to natural law, unaffected by economic principles, and was able to make something out of nothing. Ogden was trying to catch up with the past, take care of the present and prepare for the future, and nothing short of a long-term well-planned program would accomplish the desired results. E. J. Allison, with his background as a civil engineer and chief administrator, proved most valuable in meeting the city's needs at that time.

The first thing he did was to assure the employees they would retain their positions under the new form of government if they performed their tasks satisfactorily. The next move was to put them all under civil service status, except the fire and police departments, who already had this assurance of tenure of office under civil service, and to establish in-service training programs. The in-service training programs were conducted as part of Weber College, with college instructors supervising. Other classes were provided by American Red Cross, the FBI and other organizations. Safety and personnel training were provided. (27)

The fact that the employees could now make a career of their positions if they so desired, improved the morale and performance in all departments.

Patterned after the organization of outstanding private industry, Ogden City was now operating under the most modern procedure.

Considerable progress was made during the next few years, due to the form of government, which permitted long-term planning and the time to accomplish some of its objectives—to the services of an experienced city manager, and to the council, composed of civic minded individuals.

It was apparent that many essential and important needs of the city could be realized only through careful budgeting and piece-meal progress. In order to survey these needs and to estimate the essential phases and costs of street improvements, sanitary and storm sewers, etc., in Ogden City an orderly planning program was begun, during which time every block of the city was surveyed, and a long-range plan was evolved specifying each item of need, priorities, costs, benefits, and financing required.

Sky-rocketing costs, increasing service requirements, and

growth in city size and population were measured against revenue, which do not usually keep pace with needs.

In the first five years of operation under this type of government, Ogden's long-range planning was completed.

Since that first day, many of those needs have been in process, some are completed—others are ready for starting, and many more are awaiting funds. A look at the departments and some of the progress made will help evaluate the government in action.

The most modern methods of accounting were installed. When it comes to accurate accounting of the more than \$4 million of the city annual revenues, Ogden City has moved into the "big business" bracket—operating as it does under a performance type budget. A day-to-day accounting of every penny received or spent is a legal requirement. Utilizing the most modern techniques and accounting practices, the finance department, with the latest mechanical accounting equipment, performs this important operation with efficiency and dispatch.

Patterned after successful industries and business, Ogden's centralized purchasing department is daily proving its value. Departmental operation costs reveal that distinct savings have resulted, while quality has been maintained and often improved.

The Police Department over the years has demonstrated that "crime prevention makes protection most effective."

Also, that police training pays off with more efficiency.

The innovations and improvements in the police department during the last few years are too many to enumerate here, but the following are a few accomplishments made during that time:

The Chief of Police solicited all organizations and agencies to bring liquor control practices within the framework of law as set forth in the Utah Liquor Control Act; solicited cooperation of club and organizations in eliminating gambling activities which would attract criminals and undesirable persons to Ogden; established an intensive year-around in-service training program; established a complete police reference library to assist in a training program; also established a Police Reserve Corps program designed to train prospective officers and implement the Civil Defense program; set up and inaugurated a modern, scientific crime reporting system to furnish prompt, accurate information on all phases of the department's activities.

The traffic safety division of this department is among the highest in the nation, but it expects to accomplish much more, as the safety of Ogden's citizens is of vital interest to everyone.

The citizens are well protected by legal and court activities, which daily increase. Ogden City now has two City Judges, where one Judge used to handle the load.

Two years ago Ogden City was selected as one of forty (40) cities to receive a Traffic Court Inventory Award from the American Bar Association for improved methods of procedure in handling traffic violations in the City Court. This was presented to the City Judges, Chas. H. Sneddon and Ronald O. Hyde, by the Advisory Committee of the Traffic Court Program for the American Bar Association—and another award was presented in 1961 for such improved methods of procedure in the city courts during 1960. (28)

Through the Fire Department's organizational and improvement program, it has been able to reduce the insurance classification from six to four without any great capital outlay. This saves the citizens of Ogden actual cash in fire insurance. (29)

In the last few years the Fire Prevention Bureau has been organized, the ambulance emergency service has been installed, and the home inspection program, which has been such an excellent service to the community, has been in operation. Many additional duties are required of the firemen as of 1960 such as: the maintenance and operation of 100 radio units, installing and maintaining 60 signalized intersections, maintaining and operating the Fire Prevention Bureau and the ambulance emergency service. But through the improved program, even though the work hours have been reduced from 72 to 63, the department has been able to handle this additional work load with practically the same number of men it had in 1930, when the population was approximately 37,500 instead of the 70,197 as of 1960. Also Ogden City has the same number of fire stations that it had in 1930 . . . three.

The department now has 72 men and 19 pieces of motor equipment. The fire stations are valued at \$465,000 and the equipment at \$300,000, and the department has proven that "fire prevention is the best fire protection at any time."

Every city operation is planned with care by the Engineering Department. No matter where the city grows . . . up the mountain side or into agricultural areas . . . there are many engineering problems to be solved before actual building can begin. Streets, water-lines, sewers, curbs and sidewalks, service lines—all those must be planned, surveyed, installed and put into operation.

(28) Ogden City Council Minutes 1960.

(29) Chief of Fire Dept. - City's annual report to citizens 1958.

Thousands of charts, blueprints, maps and other data fill the vaults of the engineering department and must be referred to continually. One is amazed at the amount of paper work that proceeds every step of progress in this big city. And every bit of growth presents problems galore. Even such little things as "house numbers" have to be organized by the Engineering Department, so that the number assigned to an individual is a permanent number.

In September 1954 a new department known as the Inspection Department, was established in Ogden City, to administer and enforce the city ordinances pertaining to zoning, building construction, plumbing installations, sign construction, gas appliance installations, electrical installations, zoning appeals, and regulations applying to dangerous buildings.

This busy department directly concerns itself with the job of seeing that all building procedures conform to the National Building Code and related trades. It prevents the use of substandard materials, improper installations and unsafe practices.

There were 185.6 miles of streets in Ogden City as of December, 1960. 152.37 miles of these streets are paved . . . 46.2 miles having been paved in the last ten years, including the 87 subdivisions which have been constructed since 1948. (30)

The Street Department employees are often the unsung heroes of a continuing job of providing the convenience of travel within your city. Rain or shine, they are on the job when they are needed (often before emergencies arise). Sewers and waterways all require specialized equipment and the trained men to operate them to solve the many problems confronting this department.

The city-wide maintenance of sidewalks, gutters and other city-owned property keeps a crew continually on the go. Other city departments receive valuable assistance from the street department, saving the taxpayers considerable sums of money.

'Round the clock . . . every day . . . the work of the street maintenance keeps up with this growing city.

The street lighting program is still underway. Much has been accomplished on this project. Parts of Washington Boulevard, 24th, 25th and 26th streets now boast new level light systems on graceful, modern standards, that add beauty, style and better visibility to our wide, clean streets, and many of the new residential areas have adequate lighting under this plan.

Improvements have been made in the Ogden City Cemetery. The ownership of the cemetery is logically a municipal function because of its need for permanency and is operated for the benefit of all citizens. The first burial made here was on June 19, 1851, and since that time there have been more than 50,000 burials in the Ogden City Cemetery. (31)

Improvements include the attractive Memorial Park, and the Place of Remembrance. With other additions and improvements the cemetery is now a center of reverence and beauty.

Would you believe that each home in Ogden City averages two (2) tons of garbage annually? Covering more than 185 miles of city streets, modern trucks and operators reach 25,000 Ogden City homes each week. With their covered trucks, practically no rubbish, and certainly no garbage, is left on the streets of our city.

OGDEN-WEBER COUNTY HEALTH CENTER

The realization of one of the most important and long discussed needs of Ogden City and Weber County, has materialized in the construction of the new Ogden-Weber County Health Center at 26th Street and Grant Avenue, with a full-time health director. (32)

This was made possible by the participation of federal, county and local funds, and provides enlarged quarters for those health services formerly housed in the crowded south wing of the Municipal Building, such as: Laboratories, clinics, facilities, offices and needed consultation accommodations for children and parents, and a small auditorium for training and educational health activities.

The building also houses a county sanitarian and a clinic for county indigents formerly administered by the county.

SEWAGE AND DISPOSAL PLANT

A modern, up-to-date Sewage Treatment and Disposal Plant has been the dream of the city and county officials for many years. (33)

In 1951 approval was granted for a survey of such a project. The volume of raw sewage then being discharged in and from this area constituted a serious and continuing threat to the health and safety of the inhabitants of Ogden City and surrounding areas. The legislative bodies of other cities and towns around Ogden City joined

(31) Ogden City Engineer and report to citizens 1958.

(32) Ogden City annual report to citizens 1958 and Dr. Arley Flinders, Health Director.

(33) Ogden City Minutes 1951 and July, 1955 . . . Ogden City Minutes July 1959.

with Ogden City in proposing a Central Weber Sewer District for the purpose of constructing a plant for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage. An election was held July 12, 1955 to permit the citizens to make a decision on this matter. The electorate voted favorably on the project, and the Sewer District began construction of the plant.

The participating parties to be served by such a plant, are Ogden City, South Ogden, Weber County, North Ogden and Riverdale. The Plant was built in Slaterville, about four miles northwest of the City, and Ogden City signed a contract with the Central Weber Sewer Improvement District for sewage services under date of July 1, 1959. (34)

OGDEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

Business and industry depend on Ogden's busy airport. The improvements made on this airport since its humble beginning in the early days of air travel is an interesting story. (35)

Ogden City has been interested in air traffic since 1927, but the progress in such traffic and the development of airport facilities since that time is almost beyond one's comprehension.

Bamboo and wire airplanes made the headlines in the early part of the century as Utah embarked on a new era. Such daredevils as Silas Christopherson piloted the flimsy wonders, and they were flown only under ideal weather conditions and for very short distances.

The end of the first World War found air adventure seekers flying in such war surplus airplanes as the Standard, the Oriole, the Canuck, the SE5 and other early models. Sam Purcell, Sterling McBeth, Charlie Mays, the twin Everettts, Al and Del, Clyde Pangborn, Cloyd Cluevenger, and the late Alexander Raymond (Tommy) Thompson, were a few of the old timers to barnstorm the State of Utah.

The world famous Jenny or Curtis JD4 was not flown in this part of the country because of its inability to climb more than a few hundred feet above sea level.

On September 8, 1920, transcontinental air service between New York and San Francisco was inaugurated with Salt Lake City as a regular stop. This line later became Boeing Air Transport, and still later United Air Lines.

(34) Ogden City Minutes July, 1959.

(35) Art Mortenson, Ogden Municipal Airport Manager.

The first attempt to establish aviation in Ogden was in 1927 when a few energetic businessmen and local aviation enthusiasts formed the Red Raven Flying Club. They purchased a Lincoln Standard plane and a canvas hangar. The hangar was erected across the road from the site later chosen for a Municipal Airport.

In 1928 progressive city commissioners and citizens began to realize the importance of air transportation for this community. They established the old Ogden Municipal Airport in South Birch Creek. The first field was composed of approximately 200 acres, and three graveled runways. During the same year, 1928, National Parks Airways began flights from Salt Lake City to Butte, Montana, making a regular scheduled stop at Ogden. Thus it was many years ago that Ogden had its first air mail and passenger service. National Parks Airways was later acquired by the Western Airlines who extended it to Lethbridge, Canada, which is now the northern terminus.

Also, early in 1928 two ardent aviation boosters, Dean R. Brimhall and Robert H. Hinckley organized a commercial flying corporation known as Utah Pacific Airways. These two men and their organization, together with Ogden City, were paramount in the operation and development of the old Ogden Municipal Airport. Needless to say, they had their ups and downs. Winter snows and high winds made it practically impossible to operate the year round. Frequently the National Parks pilot flying their small open cockpit airplanes were forced to fly over the hangar and drop their mail bags in the snow. The outgoing mail was sent by train to Salt Lake City.

During the winter of 1929 some of the mail planes were equipped with skis. This made it possible to land on snow covered fields, but fields without snow had to be passed up. Sky equipped planes were thus often times impractical. Plowing the snow from the runways seemed to be the only solution. However, plowing is a very expensive operation. Runways must be ploughed several times wider than a highway in order to make them safe for landing planes.

With the help of some civic minded electricians and other citizens, and Ogden City, who supplied the material, the old airport was equipped with electric lights around the outside boundaries. Red warning lights were placed atop all swamp cedar poles along the high power line, and a revolving twenty inch clear white beacon light was installed. A small waiting room was constructed and Ogden's daylight mail and passenger service extended into the night.

The first passengers were few and far between. They were bundled in heavy clothes and belted down in the front cockpit of an open bi-plane. The pilot sat in an open air cockpit. This situation

was improved with the coming of the famous Boeing 40 B4 which had a mail pit and four enclosed cabin seats forward. The pilot was still left out in the cold, and did his flying from a windy open cockpit in the rear of the plane.

The next innovation came a short time later when Al Frank, president of National Parks Airways, visited an eastern aircraft show. With an eye to the future he purchased a beautiful seven passenger Fokker monoplane. This luxury liner was put into service, and proved to be so successful that several more were obtained. This equipment was standard until 1933 when the Boeing ten passenger, twin model 247 became available.

There were no stewardesses, so lunches were served by the co-pilot who was also obliged to sweep up the crumbs and tidy up the cabin.

After the inauguration of the two engine flights the runways at the municipal airport were found to be too short for safe takeoffs and landings, and regular airmail service for Ogden was discontinued. They continued to operate the airport as a service to private local and itinerant fliers.

Early in the history of the field the U. S. Weather Bureau established a reporting station at Ogden and a limited amount of weather information became available. The government also assisted in the field when the Civil Pilot training program was begun. The program was operated in conjunction with Weber College and many college students were taught to fly.

The fact that the old field would no longer accommodate the type of equipment used in scheduled airline service, made it necessary for Ogden City to procure a site and develop a new and modern airport.

William J. Rackham, Commissioner of Airport, and J. C. Brown, City Engineer at the time, began looking around for a suitable site for a new airport and through the process of elimination the final choice was the area contained between the two State roads, U.S. Highway 91 and State Highway 39, and the city purchased 748 acres of land in this Fairmont District 3 1/4 miles south west of Ogden's business district and immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the city limits. The total cost was approximately \$80,000.

The site was developed by the federal government who graded three landing strips 500 feet wide upon which three bituminous concrete paved runways were constructed. Connecting taxiways, a concrete apron, complete drainage, fencing and lighting were added

at a total cost of approximately \$671,000. The project was completed in 1942. The federal government also transferred to Ogden City for the price of \$1, the \$14,000 original administration building and a \$12,000 well and water system.

Many interested citizens suggested the new airport be named "Rackham Field" in recognition of W. J. Rackham's untiring efforts in connection with the project, but it was decided if it was to be a city-owned airport, it should bear the city's name, and was changed from "Hinckley Airport" to Ogden Municipal Airport.

In 1943 the municipal airport became a vital link in the war effort. The government made Ogden an elementary training base of navy pilots. Working with the War Training Service and Weber College, personnel at the newly completed airport trained more than 500 cadets.

In the spring of 1943 Ogden City completed a \$20,000 hangar. A new administration building was completed in March of 1948 at a cost of approximately \$120,000.

In 1943 Western Air Lines began scheduled air mail and passenger service into Ogden's new municipal airport. In 1946 United Air Lines followed suit. Both lines operated in and out of Ogden until 1960, when they discontinued such operation, as the air traffic did not justify such operation in Ogden, which is within 40 miles of the Salt Lake terminal.

Charlesworth Flight, Inc. and Utah Western Aviation, the two schools on the field, and several private individuals have added materially to the growth and development of the airport. They have provided additional hangars, airplanes and maintenance equipment.

The Federal Aviation Agency maintains two agencies in Ogden, the Airport Traffic Control Tower and an Electronic Maintenance Station.

A new control tower was added to the administration building in 1948. The tower was financed by the city at a cost of \$30,000. The airport was further improved under the 1948 National Airport Program as follows:

clearing, grubbing, grading, drainage, paving of aprons, access roads and parking areas, construction of curbs and gutters furnishing and installing a segmented circle marked around the wind tee, modernizing the lighting system, and the relocating of utilities. This program was completed during 1949 at a cost of approximately \$75,000. Of this amount Ogden City supplied \$10,000. The State of Utah supplied \$20,000 and the federal government furnished the balance.

Ogden's Municipal Airport now enjoys a Class C 3 CAA rating, embraces 748 acres with three paved runways, all over 5,000 feet each. One of these runways was expanded in 1960 to 7,300 feet in length. Passenger facilities are modern and well maintained. All phases of fixed base operation with aircraft and equipment sales, maintenance and overhaul facilities, and charter service to any section of the country are available through private companies located at the airport, and limousine service to connect with United Air Lines, Western Air Lines, Frontier Air Lines, Bonanza Airlines and West Coast Airlines, is available at the Hotel Ben Lomond.

Ogden City can now boast of a three-million-dollar project in which it has invested approximately \$300,000, the balance of the cost having been borne by the state and federal government.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Through planned development and as money is available, parks and playgrounds have been provided for the citizens of Ogden. The schedule for parks and playgrounds of more than 700 acres of land, is moving forward. Ogden City now has the following parks:

East Central Park, West Central Park, Monroe Park, Affleck Park, Liberty Park, Lorin Farr Park, West Ogden Park, Smoot Park (5 Points), Ninth Street Park, El Monte Golf Course, Mount Ogden Park, Jaycee Park, Pioneer Fourth Street Park, Mid-Lot Park (between Eccles Avenue and Van Buren and between 28 and 29th Streets), Patterson Park, Bonneville Park, Grandview Park, Orchard Park, River Park, Lester Park, Stadium Park, and the park in Ron Clare Village.

The acquiring of land for parks to serve every part of the city, has been somewhat of a problem for the city officials during the last few years. Park land was not always provided when subdivisions were planned and even though such provisions are now mandatory, there are areas in the city that do not have sufficient playgrounds to accommodate the growing population.

Some of the parks have been donated by individuals or groups, and others have been purchased by Ogden City.

In March of 1938 the John Affleck Park was donated to the city for park and recreational purposes by the Gomer Nicholas family, who wanted the park named after their Uncle John and called the "Affleck Park." The Grandview Park was donated in 1954 by Fred Froerer, Jr. and wife Myra and A. L. Glasmann and wife Edris. This too, was to be used for park and recreation purposes.

The Jaycee Park at 25th Street and Fillmore Avenue, which

was equipped by the Jaycee Club, is named after them. The Soroptimist and other civic clubs have donated handsomely to assist in equipping other parks throughout the city.

The land bordering the Pineview Dam was more recently purchased by Ogden City for recreational purposes. This includes release of mineral and clay rights in another 17 acres bordering the highway. The State Department of Publicity and Industrial Development agreed to pay one-half of the cost of the land if the other one-half could be raised locally. The land is to become a part of the State Park System and be developed and maintained by the state. It is important that the land be owned by the public as a protection to the future water supply of Pineview Reservoir and for residential uses. Ogden City paid one-half and Weber County paid the other half of the amount to be raised locally.

In 1957 the last substantial piece of ground available in the city for park purposes was the Bonneville Park Land. Ogden City was desperately in need of more parks, and the government who had given Ogden City preference in the purchase of this land, after the federal housing units had been removed, also set a deadline for such purchase, and it became necessary to buy the land immediately if Ogden City wished to acquire it. The citizens in the area also recognized the dire need for a park in that part of the city and urged the city to buy the property.

However, Ogden City had no money with which to buy this land at the time, but the Chamber of Commerce, a financially responsible corporation of the State of Utah, agreed to buy the property to be cleared by Ogden City with the United States Government, for the sum of \$44,350.00. The city was to buy the land and re-sell it to the Chamber of Commerce for the same price, and thereby make it possible for the next city council to buy it back. The deal was consummated in February of 1957, and the money was put in the 1958 budget for that purpose.

Some of the land in the area was purchased by R. C. Hunter Realty Company and some by the Board of Education.

There was a great deal of pressure on the city officials in 1946, and later, to adopt a full-time recreational program. According to statistics 75% of the Ogden children then looked to the schools for their entire recreational program, and at that time, it was felt that the city's greatest investment should be in the younger generation.

During the years prior to 1958, there were 28,000 complaints filed with the police department, ranging from murder to petty infractions of the law. A survey of thousands of these cases showed

that many offenses occurred during the pursuit of some form of leisure activity. Without a developed love of wholesome, healthy recreational activities, it was to be expected that many individuals would cater to their appetites with a disregard for the rights, safety or privileges of others.

A full-time recreation program was established, including the supervision of the Junior Symphony, Boy's Camp at North Fork, Boys Camp at the 83 acres of Patio Springs property in Ogden Valley, organization of a flying club — a light plane having been purchased for the training program — barber-shop quartettes, square dancing, fishing at Rainbow Lake and elsewhere — band concerts — skating and skiing parties — basketball teams — baseball teams — bowling — sponsoring of national figures in boxing, field days and trips — junior golf tournaments, softball, 3 play areas for handicapped children — and 13 play areas in operation in 1960, where over 55,000 citizens participated in the recreational program. Other activities for young and old were put into effect.

The Ogden golf fans may now enjoy their favorite sport at the 18-hole golf course at the Ogden Country Club, which has been in operation for many years for the benefit of club members, the 9-hole course at El Monte, and the 18-hole course recently constructed by private parties, at the Ben Lomond site just north of Ogden City. If the electorate votes favorably on the bond issue to construct a golf course in Mount Ogden Park, Ogden citizens will be able to enjoy an 18-hole course there. (Proposed bond issue was defeated November 7, 1961).

The band concerts which are held in the Municipal Park each Sunday evening during the summer months, staged midst green lawns and beautiful flowers, attract from 200 to 1000 people for each performance, many of whom, are senior citizens who arrive at the park an hour or two ahead of time in order to secure a seat — people who live in down town apartments or hotels, and tourists who are stopping in Ogden City over the week end, and who enjoy such outdoor entertainment.

The Recreation Department has provided for this occasion, such notables as Rosemary Bailey, one of the top organists of the nation, musicians from the Local A. F. & M., Army Air Force Dance Band, the North Davis School participants composed of a 60-piece orchestra, and many of our local musicians.

In the summer months, the canyon area is a popular mecca for swimming, motor boating, water skiing, horse back riding, and picnicking . . . and fishing for trout in the nearby streams is an ever popular sport.

With the addition of two or three swimming pools and another golf course, the recreational facilities of Ogden City will be sufficient to meet the desires and needs of everyone in the community. (36)

GOLDEN HOURS CENTER

Due to advanced Medical Science, which now permits a far greater portion of our citizenry than formerly to live to advanced years, it has become necessary for Ogden City "to look after its own" and make plans for recreational facilities for these older citizens. Over a period of years, a great deal of time and thought has been given to proposed methods of handling this situation.

Prior to the building of the Center as it now exists, the city provided tables in the west park on Union Square for men to play checkers etc., during the summer days and evenings, and when inclement weather came, a place was provided in the basement of the Municipal Building for such purpose. "Ogden's senior citizens are happy and contented", is the opinion of one of the many who are being entertained weekly at the Golden Hour Center.

"Not every city provides wholesome, diversified entertainment for its citizens over 50, but Ogden has one of the best such centers in the nation," a member of the Golden Hour Center said proudly.

Since March 1958 when the center first opened its doors over 1,000 men and women have joined in its varied programs.

Usually emphasis is placed on recreation for the young folks, but a public spirited community including the Community Welfare Council, Volunteer Service Bureau and Ogden City, through its recreation director, Ernest Shreeve, decided to do something about the "age-old" problem—that of keeping the senior citizens happy and occupied.

Many senior citizens volunteered their time as supervisors, and the city furnished a full time paid program director for three months until the organization could get on its feet, but a united effort of the community's civic clubs and social agencies, was necessary for the final success that has been achieved.

The beginning was finding a suitable place for this type of gathering. The former Nurses' Home at the Dee Hospital at 1245 24th Street was completely renovated and equipped, and before it

had been opened a year, was literally bursting with a senior citizen populace.

By October 1959 it had outgrown these quarters and moved to the old State Road Commission Building at 1220 23rd, now owned by the City. Here an extended recreational program went into effect.

More and more people enjoy their spare time by taking part in bingo, cards, games, and dancing, plus arts and crafts that were integrated into the center activities. This center supplies almost any activity the citizens want. A number of weddings have been performed here.

The center is supported by dues paid by the members and weekly fees of guests. Members may enroll for \$1.00 per month. Guests are charged 25¢ an activity, and the city furnishes the building.

The money donated by many of the civic organizations is usually held for major additions to the center and is now being saved for the time when another new and larger center is opened.

The many individuals who have served and are still serving and giving freely of their time and talents, some of whom, have given literally hundreds of hours to making a success of this project—and a grand success it is—are doing a magnificent job, and the real purpose for which the center was established has been attained, that of providing the proper place where these older citizens may indulge in their favorite pastimes, and above all—mingle with those having the same general interest for social and recreational activities. (37)

OLD FOLKS AT LORIN FARR PARK

The gathering of the Old Folks at Lorin Farr Park has been an annual event for many years. For the past several years, E. A. Larkin, a prominent business man in the community, has been Chairman. He visited the city and county officials each year to invite them to the party and to secure their pledges for a contribution, which was their way of showing appreciation for such a project. (38)

This is a memorable day for these older people. All persons 70 years of age or older are invited to attend, and each L.D.S. Bishop looks after the people within his Ward boundaries, regardless of race, color or religion. Two meals are served during the day at

(37) Recreation Dept. Ogden City.

(38) Ogden City Minutes several years prior to 1961.

the park, where these guests may relax, listen to the beautiful musical program provided for their entertainment, and last but not least, enjoy visiting with friends and acquaintances, many of whom, they have not seen since the last gathering at the park. One can frequently hear in the various groups. "DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN?"

This annual affair is a tradition which we hope will be carried on for all time to come.

SNOW BASIN

In April of 1941 the civic clubs, sport clubs, merchants and Chamber of Commerce requested Ogden City to have a modern ski lift constructed at Snow Basin, one of the beauty spots of the West. They advised that 13,000 visitors had driven to this winter paradise during two of the skiing months of the year and many more would have journeyed if the roads had not prevented them from so doing. (39)

In order to appreciate the story of Snow Basin, it is necessary to visualize it as the pioneers first saw it, a verdant mountain basin of lush grass, a clear flowing stream, wildlife, and towering fir trees—nature's paradise.

By 1859 livestock grazing was established, the timber was being cut and fires burned uncontrolled. Destructive use took its toll and with the passing years this beautiful mountain vale became barren and gullied.

Meantime, a growing population in Ogden needed more culinary water. Wheeler Creek, from Snow Basin, (then called Wheeler Basin) was added to the city water system. Then in 1926 during a heavy rainstorm a mud-rock flood roared from Wheeler Basin. It filled the reservoir where Wheeler Creek enters Ogden Canyon, destroyed thirteen summer homes, and seriously damaged other property below.

Seventeen of Ogden's civic leaders examined the alarming conditions of Wheeler drainage in 1935 and 1936, and by 1937 an action program was well under way. The affected lands were placed under the Forest Service fire protection organization. Under Chamber of Commerce leadership the civic clubs raised funds to acquire the eroding watershed lands; they were resold to the Federal Government at only one-half the purchase price and the money used to acquire more land. Ogden City was granted the right by the court to purchase other Basin lands and donated them

(39) Ogden City Council Minutes June, 1957. Report of A. G. Nord of U.S. Forest Service.

to the Federal Government. These lands became a part of Cache National Forest, then under the supervision of A. G. Nord. The primary objectives of the cooperative program were to eliminate the flood hazard and to restore the usability of the Wheeler Creek water to Ogden.

Under Forest Service protection and management a new cover of vegetation soon healed the barren, devastated lands. There has been a gradual restoration of their former beauty. Wildlife returned and water was soon flowing clear again.

In 1938 the land restoration project was in full swing. Wheeler Basin again came into the limelight. It was highly recommended for winter sports possibilities by a group of outstanding experts, including Utah's all-time great, Alf. Engen.

The name "Snow Basin" was born August 2, 1940. It was submitted by Mrs. C. N. Woods in a "Name Wheeler Basin" contest sponsored by the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.

The Forest Service had the pipe ready to put in a water system when the war came and the Federal Government took the pipe, so further development was delayed.

The Forest Service completed the shelter in 1944 and at a huge ceremony January 20, 1946, Snow Basin and the Ogden City Ski Chair Lift were formally dedicated to the public good. Mr. Gus Becker, a prominent businessman and sportsman, gave the keynote address and took the first official ride in the new lift. Weber County and State officials were on hand for the celebration.

Weber County acquired the right-of-way and the Forest Service built the new highway into the Basin as a public works project, using CCC and WPA assistance. Later, the State Highway Department improved the road to standard and oiled it.

The entire Snow Basin development program up to this time was well summed up in this terse headline from the Ogden Standard Examiner: "CITY, COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL COOPERATION BRINGS SUCCESS."

In 1957 when Raymond S. Wright was Mayor of Ogden City, it was felt this sport paradise could be developed by private industry to a much greater extent than Ogden City could ever hope to develop it and that private industry should be encouraged to take over the project.

When S. S. Huntington, General Manager of the Berthoud Pass Ski Lift near Denver, Colorado, visited Ogden City and Snow Basin, and recognized the unlimited possibilities of Snow Basin,

he offered to purchase the ski facilities owned by Ogden City with the understanding that he would proceed to develop it and make it a beauty spot of the West. After much deliberation, Ogden City sold its interests in Snow Basin to Mr. Huntington and he received a Deed and Bill of Sale on June 7, 1957. Mr. Huntington then proceeded with a program of development of the existing ski lift, with construction of another one, lodge improvements and installation of power lines, roads and other things essential to the full development and utilization of the area for recreational purposes.

Since 1955 The Ogden Standard Examiner has sponsored a skiing school for students at a cost of some \$3,000 annually. The staff supervises about 625 young people in the art of skiing. The City Recreation Department arranged for rental of equipment at a price all the boys can afford, and in addition, as the city's contribution to the project, handles all the transportation for the group to and from Snow Basin. The Recreation Department also cooperates with Mount Ogden Archery Club in conducting an archery range in said area which accommodates some 400 persons annually.

Prior to the time Mr. Huntington took over the facility at Snow Basin, many of the citizens objected very strenuously to the city's using tax money to maintain or improve the facility there. The reason for disapproval was based on the fact that all the citizens of Ogden do not like to ski.

These people forget that such sport areas as Snow Basin attract thousands of tourists to our city each year, and it would be far better for Ogden City if there were more such beautiful spots within a few minutes from the City.

Some sport experts maintain that the potential in Snow Basin is unlimited . . . that with sufficient money and ingenuity, this recreation area may well become the "Sun Valley" of Utah.

Snow Basin today is a monument of accomplishment by sincere cooperative effort. It is a tribute to those public-minded folks and community leaders who labored together to restore Ogden's watershed and create a clear flowing stream, a sanctuary for wildlife, a cool haven from the summer heat, and a white gleaming wilderness for winter sports, and through further cooperative effort, has been developed as an outstanding example of a multiple use area, for an all around recreational facility; but above all, it is a well-managed watershed for a thriving, growing city, where human health and welfare are paramount.

CITIZENS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

In June of 1958 the Citizens Development Committee was formed consisting of building and land committee, finance, parks, playgrounds, streets, health and sanitation, water utilities, and publicity and information, with C. LeGrand Stewart as General Chairman. (40)

This committee consisted of some 200 men and women who gave months of their time investigating and determining the facts and figures regarding the physical and financial needs of the city. The report was submitted to the council August 13, 1959 by Mr. Stewart.

This report was studied very carefully by the council and filed. Some of their recommendations have been adopted and put in effect; the others have been filed for future reference and adoption when money is available for the projects.

Nothing short of a bond issue will make it possible to put all these necessary improvements into effect—but on the basis of a long-term plan, many of them will no doubt be adopted from year to year.

In 1960 the Utah State Legislature passed a law making it optional with the counties to adopt an ordinance increasing the sales tax to 3%. Weber County Commissioners, however, had not drafted such an ordinance up to the end of 1960, but did so on June 21, 1961 and ear-marked the funds coming to Ogden City for "Capital Improvements". However, there is a thorn in the side of this issue, as the County Commissioners may repeal or discontinue the additional sales tax at any time, the ordinance having been adopted on a year to year basis. (41)

Since the adoption of the council-manager form of government, the following individuals have been elected and served as city councilmen:

Elected in November of 1951 were: George T. Frost, Mayor; James R. Foulger, Assistant Mayor; Mary Woolley, Raymond S. Wright, Thorstein (Toby) Larsen, C. Austin Seager, and G. Stanley Brewer.

Elected in 1953 were: Raymond S. Wright, Mayor; Mary Woolley, Assistant Mayor; G. Stanley Brewer, B. M. Richards, C. Austin Seager, John S. Hinckley, and Thorstein (Toby) Larsen.

(40) Ogden City Minutes June, 1958 and August 14, 1959.

(41) Weber County Ordinances June 21, 1961. Ogden City Minutes, 1952, March 2, 1959, January 20, 1969. Ogden Standard-Examiner Dec. 31, 1958.

Elected in 1955 were: Raymond S. Wright, Mayor; Mary Woolley, Assistant Mayor; Delbert Poole, John A. Dixon, M.D., B. M. Richards, C. Austin Seager, and Elmer H. Myers.

Elected in 1957 were: Raymond S. Wright, Mayor; C. Austin Seager, Assistant Mayor; Elmer H. Myers, LeRoy B. Young, Lucille Isakson, Scott B. Price, and Harman W. Peery.

Elected in November 1959 were: LeRoy B. Young, Mayor; Scott B. Price, Assistant Mayor; Joseph F. McCune, Lucille Isakson, Sid Weese, Harman W. Peery, and Mark H. Bott.

Mr. Frost was a member of the Utah State Legislature when he was elected to the council and had to resign from the state position in order to serve Ogden City.

This group of councilmen experienced many of the difficulties that any pioneering group encounters, but under the chairmanship of Mayor Frost, who has a natural genius for geniality, and the able assistance of E. J. Allison, an experienced City Manager, they laid a firm foundation for the councilmen who were to follow in their footsteps. (42)

Mr. Wright, who was elected councilman four times, and elected by his fellow councilmen as mayor three out of these four terms, was a man who reached out for friendship and gave of it loyally and generously. No matter how rough the sailing, he remained calm and collected through many stormy sessions of the council.

Mary Woolley not only helped build the Charter, but she had the honor of being the first woman councilman in Ogden City, and the very distinct honor of being the first woman in Utah to hold the position of assistant mayor. She was also one of several women in Utah who received a citation for outstanding achievements in 1955.

Occasionally we meet a kind and gracious gentleman, whom everybody loves. Such a man is Mayor Young. He received a Certificate of Fellowship from the American College of Trial Lawyers, August 25, 1958, as one of eight lawyers in the State of Utah, who possessed the necessary experience, skill and integrity to qualify for this distinction.

Ogden City has been fortunate in the election of many high caliber citizens to serve in its local government. With few exceptions these dedicated individuals have spent literally hours of their

(42) Ogden City Minutes November 1951-53-55-57 and 1959.

time each week to ensure the citizens of Ogden full value for every tax dollar spent.

The experience Ogden City had with two city managers, was an unfortunate one. E. J. Allison took office February 4, 1952 and did an excellent job in that capacity as administrative head, but resigned under pressure December 31, 1958. Walton R. L. Taylor Taylor from Saginaw, Michigan, was appointed city manager, but lasted only a few months. He took his oath of office March 2, 1959 and was discharged on January 20, 1960. Mr. Taylor was, and I quote from council records: "a law unto himself". Inasmuch as the Charter provides that if and when a city manager is discharged, he must receive his salary for the ensuing three months, Mr. Taylor was paid for that period of time.

It takes four unanimous votes under the council-manager government to adopt any measure brought before the council, and while at times some of the council members may have disagreed, the final decisions made, right or wrong, were the honest convictions of those who made them.

Edward L. Carlsen was appointed as city manager January 21, 1960, and under the direction of Mayor Young and the other members of the council, the long-term planning for improvements has continued to go forward.

During his term of office as city manager, Mr. Carlsen merged the personnel and purchasing departments, and also the street and garbage departments, resulting in better service to the citizens and considerable savings in tax expenditures.

The Municipal Park, which has been developed by the city and the county during the past year, is one of the most beautiful sights in the West and attracts tourists and citizens alike.

A remark was overheard in the park a few days ago as a tourist was taking some pictures.

"Ogden people don't appreciate all this beauty—this park should be filled with admirers—it compares favorably with anything I have seen in Paris, France."

This statement may have been an exaggeration of facts, but it was a welcome comment.

OPERATION TOWN AFFILIATIONS, INC.

Operation Town Affiliations, Inc., with headquarters in New York City, sponsors what is termed, a "People-to-People Program", and urges the adoption of "Sister Cities". Such adoptions are

recommended between cities of approximately the same size and population. (43)

In 1954 a group of citizens from Hof, Germany, visited America. Sponsored by the State Department of America, under the "Foreign Leader Program of the International Educational Program", they visited many of the American cities, including Ogden City. They were welcomed not only by the officials of the city but also by the citizens. Many of the German-American citizens invited some of these visitors to remain in their homes over night.

They fell in love with Ogden City and its people, and in April of 1955, August Brand came to Ogden from Hof, Germany, and brought with him special greetings from Lord Mayor Hoegn of Hof. Mr. Brand said when the group returned to Washington D.C. they were told they were the only group who had such a wide and varied experience.

The idea of adopting Hof, Germany, as a "Sister City" was conceived, and a good deal of correspondence ensued between the officials of the cities.

In March of 1956 August Brand introduced to the Ogden City Council a young man from Hof, Germany, named Fritz Stock, who presented to the Council, the Key to the City of Hof, Germany. This is on display on the second floor of the Municipal Building.

With the key came the friendly greetings from Lord Mayor Hoegn of Hof, and the citizens of that city. A film of Hof, Germany was presented to the Council and was shown in some of the schools.

Lord Mayor Hoegn, accompanied by a member of the Bavaria State Legislature and two County Commissioners, later came to America, and with a member of the U. S. State Department, visited many of the cities of the United States. Naturally they wanted to come to Ogden. This they did on their way back from the West Coast. They too were impressed with Ogden and its friendly people. Later Mayor Raymond S. Wright had a Key to Ogden City made. It was presented to Lord Mayor Hoegn of Hof, by August Brand, who was now an American citizen and was serving overseas with the United States Army. Ogden City has a tape recording of this impressive ceremony. When the last words were spoken, the bells of the Church tolled, as if it had been so planned, and offered benediction to the presentation.

A committee was formed in Ogden City and a great deal of correspondence was carried on by the officials and between the

students of the schools. At Christmas time in 1958 this committee was responsible for a splendid program, that of having the school children in our city schools make water colored paintings, scrap books, and gift boxes, which through the cooperation of the local Red Cross and the Red Cross in Germany were sent directly to the children of Hof, Germany, together with recordings of the Christmas music our children sing at that time of the year.

A committee is still working on this People-to-People program with the hope that closer contact between the people of the two communities will serve to cement lasting friendships.

A film of Ogden City showing its school children in action, some of the industrial businesses, beautiful homes, churches, and the Municipal Building, is now being prepared. It is hoped the committee will be able to get this film in the hands of the people of Hof, Germany before the end of 1961.

OGDEN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Some people who refuse to examine the public records continue to view the Chamber of Commerce as a conservatory or even reactionary organization bent on serving special interests. (44)

Nothing is farther from the truth!

A review of the growth and development of Ogden City and surrounding area over many many years is sufficient evidence that the Ogden Chamber of Commerce is the strongest single community voice promoting improved and expanded municipal services,

The Chamber of Commerce is the businessmen. It was born from the wishes of the local businessmen who felt that they needed an organized voice in the destiny of their community. It was furthered down through the years by succeeding business generations until now, in 1960, it represents 1300 Ogden businessmen and women, working together, for the betterment of their community.

"The Ogden Chamber of Commerce was the first Chamber to be organized in Utah. Created in 1887, its first President was David Peery and the Secretary J. H. Knauss. Little is known of this early organization. Utah histories mention it briefly along with the Salt Lake Board of Trade (later the Chamber) which was organized a year later in 1888.

"Apparently the Chamber functioned normally until the

(44) Ogden Standard Examiner 1960 and Keith Hunt, Ass't. Manager, Chamber of Commerce.

depression of 1891, and then for a five (5) year period, until 1896, Ogden was without an organized business development body.

"In 1896, Ogden Civic leaders organized the Weber Club, combined their business and social interests into one organization. The first president was John Scowcroft and the Club was located in the old Eccles Building until it was destroyed by fire in 1911. The club took quarters in the newly completed Kiesel Building in 1913.

"In 1912 the Publicity Bureau was formed as an adjunct to the Weber Club. In 1919 the Publicity Bureau was organized into the Ogden Chamber of Commerce as we now know it. First President of the new organization was W. L. Wattis, with O. J. Stillwell as Secretary. The Chamber operated separately, but allied with Weber Club. One President governed both, but with separate boards of directors and secretaries.

"The two organizations operated on this basis until 1926 when they were consolidated into one body called the Ogden Chamber of Commerce-Weber Club.

"The year 1928 marked two significant events in the Chamber history. It was moved to its present offices on the second floor of the Hotel Ben Lomond (then Hotel Bigelow), and E. J. Fjeldsted became Manager-Secretary, a post which he held for 23 years until 1951.

"Increasing demands of business caused a final separation between the Chamber of Commerce and the Weber Club in 1933, and the Club became a private social organization. The Chamber of Commerce then dropped "Weber Club" from its original name.

"In those years the Chamber functioned through a few standing committees and divisions. The main divisions were Retail Merchants Division, the Industrial Division, Winter Sports Division, and the Junior Division. Out of the Junior Division, the Junior Chamber of commerce was created in 1935. Its current president is still an ex-officio member of the Chamber Board of Directors.

"The Chamber of Commerce now functions through the actions of the two major divisions, the Retail Merchants and the Industrial Division. The balance of the activities is carried on the shoulders of standing or special committees; such as agricultural, aviation, civic affairs, Weber College, health, housing, education, legislative, retailing, wholesale, Armed Forces committee, tax committee, and many other committees consisting of Ogden businessmen or women, who give their time and talent in an effort to aid in the economical, social and political development of Ogden City.

"The advent of World War II found the city relying heavily upon the Chamber and its influence in maintaining a solid business environment during those hectic years.

"The Chamber worked closely with defense officials, pointing out advantages of the Ogden area. A Chamber-sponsored campaign raised over \$200,000 for land purchases, resulting in location of Hill Air Force Base and Utah General Depot at Ogden. No one can dispute the tremendous impact of these establishments on our local economy.

"In 1948 the Commanding Officer of Utah General Depot, Graves B. (Barney) McGary, retired from a 34 year military career, chose to make his home in Ogden, and was hired as Assistant-Manager of the Chamber, a position he held until his retirement in January of 1961.

"In 1951 E. J. Fjeldsted was succeeded briefly as Manager-Secretary by Charles R. Stark, who was then replaced in 1952 by Robert W. McCann. The present Manager, Bernie R. Diamond was appointed in 1953. At that time Chamber membership totaled 700.

"In 1954 a major step was taken which has had a profound effect on the economy of Weber County. Funds were raised and a Board of Trustees formed to create a Weber County Industrial Bureau of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce. A full-time manager was hired with a single function . . . to attract new industry to the area. Since 1957 B. R. Diamond has functioned as manager of both the Bureau and the Chamber.

"The Industrial Bureau is the only full-time organization of its type in Utah and can point to some outstanding accomplishments during its seven (7) year tenure. Firms which were unknown several years ago and are now a solid corner-stone of the local economy include: Marquart Corporation, Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Sierra Lingerie Corporation, Rockets Operation Center, Utah Tool Manufacturing Co., Romark, Royal-McBee, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, which located its Pacific Coast Supply Depot in the Ogden area. The California Packing Company established a Del Monte food distributing depot . . . the Pacific Iron & Steel Company built a fabrication plant here and joined old Ogden Iron Works in supplying the Intermountain area with steel construction and other needs, and many other industries located in this area.

"The Boeing Airplane Company will have an additional 900 to 1,000 people working at its Minuteman assembly plant when peak production is reached some time in 1962. The Sierra Lingerie

Corporation plans to build a new plant here in the spring of 1962, and triple its present employment."

The success of the Industrial Bureau has surpassed even the most optimistic hopes of its founders. Fed by the industrial plants the bureau has brought in, the Ogden area non-farm employment has increased twenty-three (23) percent since 1954, ushering in the most stable period of economic growth since the coming of the railroads almost a century ago.

The 8,800 increase in employment since 1954 has made a tremendous impact on all segments of the Ogden area economy. Here are a few of its effects:

Annual income of the area has increased almost \$50 million in the past seven years.

Almost 3,400 homes have been built in Ogden City alone to house the population explosion triggered by the employment increase.

Assessed valuation of the city climbed from \$55,002,161.00 in 1954 to 65,623,225 in 1960. The following chart shows the assessed valuation of property between the years of 1940 and 1960:

1940	\$ 32,255,532.00
1945	39,155,142.00
1950	46,232,794.00
1954	55,002,161.00
1955	54,944,590.00
1956	57,141,293.00
1957	58,555,386.00
1958	59,104,154.00
1959	59,549,193.00
1960	65,623,225.00

These figures represent 40% of the 1940 valuation but only 20% of the sale value of the property in 1960. Impact of this Industrial Bureau-sparked employment growth has reached every segment of local, economic, business, cultural, and government activity. The whopping increase in personal income has pushed consumer spending to an all-time high, boosting sales tax revenue 40% in Weber County since 1954.

Perhaps the most significant achievement of this bureau has been the marked changes in the occupational composition and industrial activity in the area.

Sparked by the Weber County Industrial Bureau, the past seven years have seen manufacturing trade, construction and other

non-military activities increase in importance in the over-all Ogden area economy.

Among other jobs located here are printing and publishing, lumber and wood products, apparel and other finished products, primary and fabricated metals, stone, clay and glass products, as well as the aircraft engines. Flour mills of the community have a combined capacity of greater than the balance of the Intermountain territory, and a major portion of Utah's canning industry is confined within the area.

The Chamber maintains close contact with local, state and national government officials to suggest and advise upon all legislation or policies affecting our area.

The slogan of the Industrial Bureau, "Things Don't Just Happen", is appropriate, as its objective is to promote conditions that will encourage the businesses already established here to remain, and to induce other industries to settle in the area. It has done a tremendous job in aiding the economical and social growth and development of Ogden City.

MARQUARDT CORPORATION

On July 11, 1956 heavy equipment stood by in readiness as Roy Marquardt, President of the Marquardt Corporation, turned the initial shovel of sand on the 67-acre parcel of land just north of Ogden's Municipal Airport. (45)

The tract of land was not well suited for farming nor particularly attractive to prospective home builders. That it had been chosen for a major industrial development seemed then, as it seems now, very much in Weber County's best interest.

The purpose of this plant — one which would provide a quarter of a million square feet of floor space — was to manufacture ramjet engines for the Bomarc missile.

The initial phase of the structure was dedicated June 3, 1957, and the first production engine came off the assembly line just 30 days later.

The modern 33rd Street edifice was recognized by Factory Magazine as one of the "Top Ten Plants in 1958". "Gold Plate" they called it, referring to the gold anodized aluminum sheeting on the front of the building. "Everything about the plant," the magazine quoted, "is purely functional and blue chip."

Marquardt also received a facilities contract from the govern-

(45) Ogden Standard-Examiner 1960 and Ted Collins, Supv. Editorial Service, Marquart Corp.

ment providing the design and construction of a ramjet acceptance test facility. The proposed Air Force-Marquardt Jet Laboratory was to be situated on 2,150 acres of land at Little Mountain, 15 miles West of Ogden on the shore of the Great Salt Lake. Construction of such a facility, representing an Air Force investment of \$14 million, was begun in August of 1956. The completed and functioning "MJL-O" was dedicated October 5, 1959.

During these few years Marquardt has paid out approximately \$54-million, approximately \$33-million, going home in the form of pay checks to buy groceries, clothing, new cars, and new homes from Ogden firms.

In the intervening years since the assembly lines first went into operation, employment has mounted from 500 to the present total of 1,400. This represents a healthy payroll and must certainly be considered as one of the significant reasons for Ogden's economic health and continued growth.

In other ways too, Ogden has profited from the decision that brought the ramjet manufacturing facility to this area. Not the least of these is the \$80,000 donated to worthwhile projects by the "Give Once Club" organized by the company employees.

Prior to Marquardt Corporation's locating here, they considered the recreation potential for employees, and they found that the natural resources, which provided hunting, fishing, and winter sports, were adequate.

After Marquardt became established, the employees' committee which runs the "Give Once Club", sought areas where financial aid was needed, and found Ogden lacking in parks development. It was on this basis that the committee founded a Youth Camp in Mount Ogden Park.

The Marquardt Corporation — ramjet manufacturer — home of an active Recreation Club, and a generous "Give Once Club", employer of nearly a hundred physically handicapped individuals — is now, with the exception of the railroad, the largest private industry in Weber-Davis County area.

THIOKOL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

"In 1956 Thiokol Chemical Corporation purchased 11,000 acres of land on the northern tip of the Great Salt Lake to house what was then expected to be a \$4 million center for research and development of solid fuel propellants. (46)

"Dedication ceremonies were held October 17, 1957, to officially

(46) Thiokol Chemical Corporation.

open the Utah Division of Thiokol Chemical Corporation.

"From this beginning in the sagebrush some four years ago, the Utah operations of Thiokol Chemical Corporation have grown to become the largest of the firm's five rocket divisions. With this dynamic growth it has become a major economic force in Utah.

"In 1960 Thiokol announced that a new division for the production of MINUTEMAN would be erected in Box Elder County adjacent to the original research and development plant. This new production facility will be owned by the Air Force and operated by Thiokol. It will cover a three acre tract of land, part of which will be retained for further expansion of Thiokol Chemical Corporation's research and development plant.

"The company's Utah operations have been responsible for the research and development of the first stage MINUTEMAN engine as well as for manufacture of solid boosters for the BOMARC and MACE missile systems. The new production facility, now nearing completion, and the original research and development Utah Division plant were recently combined to form a single organization under one management. This organization is now referred to as the Wasatch Division.

"From five men in 1957 to 5000 employees today, Thiokol Chemical Corporation has had a tremendous effect upon northern Utah. Box Elder County, once a sparsely populated area, is now teeming with people. The population explosion that has taken place is not confined to Brigham City, but overflows into the surrounding towns and counties. The hustle and bustle urgency and the sudden population explosion came on the heels of the selection of Thiokol for the research, development and production of the first stage rocket engine for the MINUTEMAN ICBM.

"When ground was broken for the new \$25 million Wasatch Division production facility, it marked a development milestone for the United States and the state of Utah. For the United States, it signifies another giant step in the development of missiles for the defense program.

"For Utah it means an additional industrial complex which, when in operation, will provide jobs for 1500 people and add millions of dollars to the state's economy. For Thiokol it is a triumph of years of advocating the merits of large solid propellant systems.

"The support of the MINUTEMAN production effort is a vast development undertaking and covers the whole range of solid rocket technology. Programs are underway on propellants, their development, loading, testing, storing, firing, their packaging in cases, case insulation, and in the multitude of items that are

required to make the largest solid propellant rocket motors in the United States. Additional programs are constantly underway to improve the system, to cut costs, to improve reliability.

"The Utah Division payroll figures have climbed steadily from \$20,000 per month in 1957, to a combined Utah and Wasatch Division figure of \$22 million in 1960.

"Facilities investments in the two northern Utah facilities will exceed \$53 million when the production portion of the plant is completed.

"Beginning in 1957, construction at the research and development division has averaged better than three new facilities per month, and now totals more than 150 buildings and major manufacturing and test facilities, with 30 more under construction. This, with the 108 buildings now in construction at production Plant 78, will make a total of 288 structures available for use in future research and development and production contracts.

"In the spring of 1960 Thiokol established their Rocket Operations Center in Ogden to strengthen all phases of their rocket activities and to serve their customers more efficiently. This new \$200,000 office facility is the nerve center for development of propulsion systems for key missiles of all three services. From here, Dr. Harold W. Ritchey, vice president for rocket operations, and his staff, coordinate work on the MINUTEMAN, SERGEANT and NIKE ZEUS weapon systems. Other research projects such as the X-15, Project Mercury, and many other weapons, also are directed from these headquarters."

TRANSPORTATION

Coupled very closely with the manufacturing and industrial institutions of Ogden, are the larger transportation companies. (47)

The expanding commercial and industrial importance of Ogden and Weber County has been greatly enhanced by location and important transportation facilities. Situated at the junction of three major highways and five state highways, the area is accessible by motor transportation. Ogden is served by three railroads, nine motor carriers, three passenger bus lines and has been served until very recently by two major airlines. However, passengers must now take advantage of the limousine service provided at the Hotel Ben Lomond for connection in Salt Lake City with the Western and United Airlines.

(47-48) Source: Industrial Bureau of Ogden, Ogden Standard Examiner, and R. O. Bills, OUR and D Co.

SWITCHING FACILITIES

Important as a transcontinental rail center since the days when eastern and western rail systems were joined at Promontory May 10, 1869, rail facilities at Ogden have increased until today . . . in 1960 . . . this city is the largest Class A switching terminal west of Chicago and Kansas City, and has the following major facilities:

OGDEN UNION RAILWAY DEPOT COMPANY

In 1940 the Ogden Union Railway & Depot Company (OUR&D) operated 85 miles of trackage, its facilities covered an area of approximately 4 square miles, and it employed approximately 950 people, with an annual payroll of \$1,528,300.00. (48).

"It served industries including canneries, flour, grain, meat packing and livestock—but in 1960, the terminal facilities located west of Wall Avenue between 12th Street and Riverdale, consist of approximately 500 acres of property, on which is located approximately 125 miles of switching tracks, with over 560 turn-outs; a modern passenger station and freight station building and platforms, together with over 100 other buildings and structures.

"The yard office is mechanized, with modern IBM equipment to provide immediate records of freight cars departing from the terminal to the next terminal and to the headquarters offices at Omaha and San Francisco.

"The railroad terminal post office is the largest west of Denver; because of the continued increase in mails, the Ogden Union Railway and Depot Company has installed modern mechanical belt lines to expedite segregation and dispatch of mail to various destinations."

"The first dial telephone system in the state was installed in the Depot Company's private branch exchange a number of years ago. It was replaced in 1958 with a modern direct-distance-dialing facility enabling direct dialing over railroad circuits from some 275 telephones in the OUR&D terminal to and from offices on the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads located in 11 midwestern states."

"The switching yards are illuminated by large flood lights, and towers aid in directing switching movements through a modern communication system, between towers and switch engines.

"This depot now has property investment of in excess of six million dollars. It employs an average of 1500 employees and its payroll exceeds \$6,300,000, and tax payments are more than \$500,000.

"This depot now provides trackage into some 50 industrial plants and warehouses with daily switching service including a variety of operations.

"Also located on the Depot Company trackage is the Ogden Union Stockyards, one of the largest and most modern livestock marketing facilities west of Chicago. An average of 38,000 car-loads of livestock move in and out of these yards yearly, requiring 10 direct industrial tracks, 18 double deck car loading and unloading chutes and almost continuous switch engine operation.

"In addition the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Companies each operate a mechanical terminal for the maintenance and repairs to rolling stock. The Union Pacific also operates a commissary and a laundry.

"Eight truck lines operate to and from Ogden over regular routes, handling any traffic offered by the public. In addition there are a number of motor carriers engaged in handling of furniture and household goods, which operate from Ogden and serve points throughout the United States."

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

A few Weber County dairymen got together some 43 years ago and decided if they could have an annual show in some central location to exhibit their stock, it would stimulate interest in the industry and unite the dairy interests in the community. Also to stress education in production and marketing was to be a major objective. (49)

Ogden was chosen for that exposition.

It was in the middle 1920's that the show received national recognition by the National Breed Association when a number of the top exhibitors shipped their flocks and herds to Ogden, and from then on the show grew.

The 21st annual show was held at the coliseum in Ogden in 1940. The "all clear" sign was given when the final payment on this \$125,000 building was made in February of 1940, and the "Bluebloods of Domestic Animals" were rated in the show.

At that time the coliseum was ready to receive hundreds of fine cattle, sheep and swine from 18 states and Canada, vieing for stock exhibition honors and entering contests for approximately \$18,000 premium money.

(49) Ogden Standard Examiner clippings over number of years, and E. J. Fjeldsted.

This show is held each November and brings in its scope exhibitors from 15 to 20 states of the Union and Canada. The number of individual entries varies from 1,500 to 3,000.

The exposition is considered unique in that it draws the very finest herds of beef and cattle from Eastern sections of the United States as well as the Pacific slope. It is one of the few shows in the United States that has this particular distinction. At this point, Royal Purple Grand Champions of the Eastern expositions compete with the Grand Champions of the Western slope expositions at the Court of Final Appeals. It is generally recognized throughout the livestock industry that the Grand Champion animals of Ogden are supreme in the United states for that particular year.

In recent years Quarter Horse breeders have invaded the annual livestock show, with a result that it is recognized as one of the outstanding features of the show.

In addition to the open classes, it maintains a creditable junior show. The Junior Department has enjoyed a greater development than any of the other departments. The major portion of the exhibits in this department comes from the intermountain territory and is confined mainly to fat animals. However, considerable numbers of breeding dairy cattle and breeding sheep are exhibited in this division. The show is housed in the \$125,000 coliseum, while the Junior Division has a new building of its own dedicated in 1959.

Minature rodeo for cowboys and cowgirls 13 years of age and under, are held, when bare back riding, calf roping contests etc. are enjoyed by the youngsters. These were held in 1959 and 1960. In 1960 there were 2100 people attended the show in a single day, which was the largest number in attendance in a single day since the present management took over in 1954. The children's event was so popular that it was decided to make it a regular feature of the show.

Probably the unique feature of this show is the manner in which it receives financial support. In addition to apropriations received from the State, from Weber, Davis, and Box Elder Counties, business interests in Salt Lake City and Ogdern City annually contribute sufficient additional funds to make the show possible. This practice has been followed during the life of the show, and 43 annual expositions have been presented in this Western territory, all of which have been partially financed through local subscriptions. This is unusual because there is no show in the United States that has operated for this length of time, that is partially dependent upon local private funds for maintenance.

The name "Ogden Livestock Show, Inc." is the legal official name of the show, as recorded in the Articles of Incorporation, but the present management felt the name "Ogden Livestock Show, Inc." was too restrictive and served as a handicap, so a committee was appointed and came up with the name "Golden Spike National Livestock Show". The name was accepted and the show has been known as the "Golden Spike National Livestock Show," since that time.

In 1960 the "mechanical brain" did the judging for the contests. The IBM did the compiling and gave complete results in 30 minutes, as compared with eight hours it formerly took to complete results. A truly up-to-date show!

Several of the men who sponsored this show some 43 years ago, have lived to see their "cow show" develop into the Annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show, rating among the seven leading exhibits of its kind in the United States, and a show that is worth 4 1/2 million dollars to the community.

"When one considers the stockyards, the processing plants, merchandising and distribution of livestock products, the gross income in the community is well in excess of 12 million dollars", said Fay W. Boyer, Assistant Weber County Agent.

CIVIL DEFENSE

In the Standard-Examiner a few days ago the following article appeared under the "20 years ago" column: (50)

"Ogden City was to make an immediate start on arrangements to set up a volunteer civilian defense organization which would assume duties of a state national guard organization . . . It was to operate as part of the U. S. organization for civilian protection, directed by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, U.S. director of civilian defense."

So civil defense programs are not new to Ogden City. The Ogden City and Weber County officials have been aware of the necessity of a civil defense program for many years, and in 1953 Ray Clawson was appointed as Weber County civil defense director. In 1954 he was appointed as Ogden City-Weber County civil defense director.

It has been a difficult job, however, to get the laymen interested in this project. The state of emergency preparedness in schools and in the home is of grave concern, and an intensive program is being carried on by the defense director.

(50) Ray Clawson Civil Defense Director.

During the last few years Mr. Clawson has taken this project into the schools, churches, military establishments, civic and social clubs and any other gathering that would permit a discussion of the subject. He has been and still is dedicated to this job, realizing the great need for such a program.

The school officials have been requested: to become informed concerning their responsibilities in case of disaster of any kind; to organize programs for the schools according to the plans outlined by civil defense; to integrate recent and pertinent data into regular class room instruction; to include safety practices and emergency procedures as part of daily learning activities; to instruct the children in such ways that will develop confidence in their ability to take care of themselves and to help others; to be prepared to provide activities and leadership to children during a period of confinement and to become familiar with minimum first aid procedures, warning signals, evacuation, and many safety measures that everyone should adopt and be able to use if necessary.

Both schools and homes have been urged to construct fall-out shelters. Home owners have been requested to build shelters or to remodel their basements to act as fall-out shelters if an emergency arises, and to put in at least two weeks supply of basic foods, which it is estimated would be the period of confinement after the first attack.

There are now seventeen (17) warning signals or sirens installed in Weber County. Seven of these are installed in Ogden City, three in South Ogden, one in Riverdale, two in Washington Terrace, two in Roy, and two at the Utah General Depot, and more equipment of various kinds needed in dire emergency of war, will soon be installed.

UTILITIES - WATER

An abundance of pure clean water is necessary to the life of any city, state or nation. The water problem in Ogden City has been a serious one for several years, but the raising of Pineview Dam, the Purification Plant in the beautiful Ogden Canyon, which invites the attention of every interested citizen, and the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, now assure Ogden City and vicinity plenty of water for many years to come. (51)

WATER SUPPLY - PINE VIEW RESERVOIR

“Almost everyone knows that the Mormon pioneers started the practice of modern irrigation on this continent in the summer

of 1847, as soon as they arrived in what is now Salt Lake City. The ground was too hard to plow and too dry to grow crops. So they diverted a small stream of water and flooded some ground. Then they began to plow and plant. From this simple beginning the practice of irrigation in the West has continued to grow and expand.

"Early in 1848 some of the pioneers began to move from Salt Lake City to settle wherever they could find good land near streams flowing from the mountains. Many of them moved to Ogden and surrounding areas. They built small diversion dams in the streams and short canals to carry the water to their farms. As more and more people arrived, the canals had to be longer and larger to serve all of the new farms.

"It wasn't long before they began to run out of water in many places, particularly in late summer after the snow was gone from the mountains. When too many acres of ground were planted in a dry year there wasn't enough water to irrigate in the late summer. Some years were drier than others; but who could tell when a dry year was coming? The crops suffered, and so did the people who depended upon them.

"Storage reservoirs were needed to hold back the spring flood waters and to release them gradually during the summer. Better canals were needed to prevent failure and excessive loss by seepage. But dams and better canals cost a lot of money; more than the farmers had, or could borrow. This was a common problem throughout the Western states. Congress established the Reclamation Service (now the Bureau of Reclamation) in 1902, to help the farmers solve their problems by granting loans and assisting with construction know-how.

"In 1927 the Bureau of Reclamation built Echo Dam for the farmers who used water from the Weber River. These farmers or water users, had to pay for this dam, but they could take 40 years to do so and no interest was charged. In 1934 the Bureau built the Pine View Dam for the water users on the Ogden River.

"Ogden City's water supply is secured from artesian wells, which supply is augmented by other sources including streams, springs and pumped wells. A total of 47 wells tap this artesian basin beneath Pine View Reservoir. Thirteen of these wells are 4 inches in diameter, 30 are 6 inches, two 8-inch and two 12-inch with an average depth of about 135 feet. The maximum recorded flow from the wells is 32 cubic feet per second. A \$1,372,000 project increasing the capacity of this reservoir from 44,175 acre feet to 110,000 acre feet, has recently been completed by the Bureau of Reclamation under the Weber Basin Reclamation project.

"In addition, 4 deep pumped wells are used to supplement water during the summer months. One of these wells is a 600-foot, 16-inch at 23rd Street and Van Buren Avenue, two 500-foot, 14-inch wells at the Airport and an additional 500-foot, 8-inch well at the Ogden Municipal Airport which is used for airport use only.

"During and following the World War II, military establishments and industry expanded very rapidly in the Weber River drainage area, and this trend has continued with a tremendous growth in population. These facts made it necessary to increase the water supply—the life blood of the nation.

WATER SUPPLY WEBER BASIN WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

"In 1946 the Ogden Chamber of Commerce initiated a formal request which was delivered to the Bureau of Reclamation in Salt Lake City asking that the drainage area of the Weber River be completely researched to determine the feasibility of a final water resource reclamation project harnessing the last surplus water of the whole river drainage area. As a result of this request and much follow through, the Bureau of Reclamation started a study in 1947. This study was followed very carefully by special committees of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, and the Water Users Associations in Davis, Morgan, Summit and Weber counties. The study was finished in the spring of 1949 and the project was authorized on August 29, 1949. As a result of the cooperation of the various associations and the Chamber of Commerce in the various cities, an entity was formed and called the Davis-Weber Counties Municipal Water Development Association. This organization, plus the water users associations of the four counties, sponsored the creation of the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. The Act which created the Weber Basin project stipulated that a suitable organization or entity must be organized to contract with the government for the repayment portion of the government's investment in the project and that this entity must have taxing powers. This District met these qualifications and was established by the District Court on June 26, 1950. The creation of the Weber Basin project by Congress made possible one of the first completely multi-purpose projects in the United States. It provides for the development of municipal, industrial, irrigation, fish and wildlife and flood control water, and water for recreational purposes." (51a)

The Conservancy District engineer advised that the most important aspect of the Basin supply, so far as Ogden City was concerned was that it would have the opportunity to obtain its culinary water from two sources, Weber Canyon and Ogden Canyon. The Weber Basin District would be able to produce water

from Weber Canyon into Ogden's distribution system at the south and the west, and would save Ogden City some quarter of a million dollars in new distribution lines, which would have had to be built to increase the supply and pressure to Ogden's outlying blocks. He also said that geologists have warned for many years that a rupture in the Ogden Canyon supply lines, then carrying the entire water supply, would leave Ogden City without water. Such a rupture could, he said, easily happen on account of the Wasatch fault. However, if this line should now go out, the city would be hooked onto the second source of water out of Weber Canyon and the city would never be without a strong supply of water.

"Seven storage dams are included in this project. Five of them are in the mountains, and one is on the shore of Great Salt Lake. The dams in the mountains will hold back flood waters in the spring for use later on in the summer. Willard Dam, which will be located on a fresh-water bay of the lake, will catch and save the winter and spring flows of the Weber and Ogden Rivers which cannot be held back by the other dams. These other dams located in the mountain valleys include: Wanship Dam, on the upper part of the Weber River; and an additional un-named dam on Weber River above Wanship; the enlarged Pine View Dam on the Ogden River; a new and larger East Canyon Dam to replace the present dam; Lost Creek Dam, on a main tributary of the Weber River; and Causey Dam on the South Fork of the Ogden River.

"Many canals were built before the Weber Basin Project was started. Nearly all of these will still be used, but some new canals are needed, especially along the foothill sand near the shore of the Great Salt Lake. First to be built was the Gateway Canal and Gateway Tunnel. These take water from the Weber River at the Stoddard Diversion Dam near Morgan, Utah, and deliver it to the west side of the mountains high enough above the valley to reach valuable foothill lands. From here, part of the water flows southward in the Davis Aqueduct to Farmington, Centerville, Bountiful, and other Davis County areas. The Davis Aqueduct is a large pipeline made of concrete. The other part of the water from the Gateway Canal and Tunnel flows northward toward Ogden in the Weber Aqueduct.

"The Willard Canal will be especially interesting because water will flow through it in opposite directions at different times of the year. In the winter and spring it will carry water from the Slaterville Diversion Dam on the Weber River to the Willard Reservoir. The flow in this direction is by gravity — like any normal canal. Then in the summer this almost level canal will carry the same water back to irrigate farms in the lower part of

the valley. This backward flow will be made possible by closing check gates in the canal and then pumping the water up over these gates.

"The present Warren Canal will be enlarged and improved, and will become a branch of the Willard Canal. The Layton Canal will be built to deliver water south from the Slaterville Diversion Dam to farms near the shore of Great Salt Lake, west of Clearfield and Layton.

"New laterals will be built in connection with the Davis Aqueduct, and Weber Aqueduct, the Layton Canal, and the Warren Canal. Some of these new laterals will be pipelines which can deliver water under pressure for sprinkler irrigation on farms and for farm watering.

"Two pumping plants will be built to pump water from Willard Reservoir back through the Willard Canal. Another pumping plant will lift water up to the new Layton Canal. Seven pumping plants have been built at different places along the Davis and Weber Aqueducts to pump water to lands which are higher than the aqueducts.

"There are two small hydro-electric power plants on the Weber Basin Project. One is at Wanship Dam and the other near the end of Gateway Canal.

"These two power plants produce power most of which will be used by the project for pumping and other requirements."

WATER TREATMENT PLANTS (Purification Plants)

"Three new water treatment plants have been built by the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District and one by Ogden City. These purify the water from the Davis and Weber Aqueducts and from Pine View Reservoir for domestic use in twenty cities and towns in Weber and Davis Counties."

It was first suggested that the Conservancy District build the purification plant in Ogden Canyon on a 40-year contract, but the Council of Ogden City did not approve of a 40-year contract if it could be handled any other way, so it was decided that Ogden City would build its own plant in Ogden Canyon and operate it. This could be financed on a 10-year basis, which would save the city not only thirty (30) years of interest, but a portion of the funds could be raised by a 4 mill tax levy for two years. This was done and that portion of the cost of the plant has been paid, the bonds for the balance of the cost to Ogden City to be paid off in ten (10) years. Incidentally, the last payment on these bonds will be made by Ogden City March 1, 1964.

This Purification Plant was built at a cost of \$976,604.00 and has a capacity of 10,836,000 gallons per day. It has been constructed and designed for future expansion and can be enlarged to handle 35,500,000 gallons per day.

A few changes have been made in the project plan since it was first approved in 1949, and the cost has gone up—just like the cost of everything else. The present estimated total cost of the Weber Basin Project is \$97,500,000.00. Of this amount about \$15,800,000, which is the estimated value to the general public of flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife improvements, will not have to be paid back. All the rest of the cost must be paid back to the government without interest by the people who benefit directly from the project.

Because of increased costs of this project, it was necessary to let the people decide whether or not it should be completed, and an election was held in June of 1961 in Weber, Davis, Morgan and Summitt Counties. Apparently the people understood the importance of this tremendous project and voted favorably. Additional distribution lines, canals and pumping equipment will now distribute water to wider areas of the four counties, but the water users have been informed they will not have to pay higher unit costs because of greater demands for water from industry, other commercial users and the many additional customers to be served. Many lands that were used for farming when the district was formed May 5, 1952, are now used for residential and industrial purposes, with the result that more water is used under a higher schedule fee.

The first phase of the District's plan provided for an additional 10,000 acre feet of water for Ogden City, and the second phase provides for another 10,000 acre feet, and this, with the water in Pine View Reservoir, will provide 25,000 acre feet more than was formerly available for Ogden City and will supply us with water for the next 50 years.

Thus, Weber, Davis, Morgan and Summitt Counties are cooperating with the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District and the Bureau of Reclamation in providing sufficient water for the needs of the communities for years to come.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

As spectacular as the growth and development of the water system in Ogden City has been, the other utilities such as light, telephone and gas have kept pace with the tremendous increase in population, and have rendered excellent service to the citizens of the community.

The Ogden Electric Light Company, which inaugurated Ogden's first lighting system through the lighting of an "electric light tower" on May 19, 1881, on a hill, which is at present, 24th Street and Adams Avenue, and made quite a gala occasion of it—was taken over by the Utah Power & Light Company in 1912, and their progress in the use of electricity has been beyond the fondest dreams of the company. (52)

The additional homes and increase in the number of streets and avenues during the past 20 years, has given this company a grave responsibility and real opportunity to meet the challenge. The business has increased accordingly and in order to keep up with the growth and render the best possible service, they have added the following to their Ogden Division property:

In 1950 a large service building was erected and storage yards provided at 28th Street and Wall Avenue, covering one-half a block at a cost of \$309,600.00

At the Riverdale sub-station, they have added several banks of transformers and are increasing the size of their other transformer banks, and have installed considerable equipment at a cost of \$1,229,000.00.

A modern office building was constructed in 1955 at 457-26th Street, the present home of the company. The building is heated and cooled by electric heat pumps, and is the first building in Ogden to be so equipped. It also has a 200 seating capacity auditorium, which is used by their customers as a civic auditorium. This building was erected at a cost of \$446,800.00.

Their new sub-station plus increase in size of their present sub-stations, the new lines to housing projects, and increasing the size of their present lines, cost the company \$12,063,600, making a total investment in Ogden City since 1940 of \$14,049,000.

The following figures will give an idea of the number of units served, and the cost per kwhr during the past 20 years:

	1940	1945	1950	1960
Residential	11,292	13,683	15,781	19,579
Commercial	1,057	1,249	1,464	2,040
Industrial	133	153	243	274
Others	34	34	29	21
	12,516	15,119	17,517	21,914

The annual kwhr used per customer and average rate paid per kwhr in Ogden is as follows:

1940	1099	\$.0346
1945	1532	.0266
1950	2635	.0220
1955	3672	.0213
1960	4100	.0211

The above chart substantiates the claim that the more electricity used by the customers, the cheaper it becomes. (52)

TELEPHONE

"On September 8, 1880, A. J. Pattison, Messrs. Keller, Kiesel and Goldberg, his business associates, established Utah's first telephone exchange in the Dooley Building, at 24th Street and Washington Boulevard, the present site of the First Security Bank Building. Fifty-six progressive citizens visualized the possibilities of this new service, but for the most part people were quite skeptical and regarded the new Speech Propagator as a temporary fad. (53)

"The following article appeared in the Ogden Junction newspaper September 18, 1880:

"The Ogden Telephone service is progressing finely. Already about 24 wires are stretched along the city. Several telephones have been put up in prominent business houses, all of which work to a charm. In a few days the central office will be all set and we shall then have an opportunity of giving our readers a better chance of judging of the benefits accruing from this grand enterprise than at present."

"On November 19, 1880, Ogden telephone enthusiasts experienced the thrill of talking over a long distance wire. The call, between Ogden and Evanston, Wyoming, was connected through a Union Pacific Railroad Company telegraph wire and has the distinction of being the first interstate telephone conversation in the Rocky Mountain section. The Ogden Junction newspaper stated:

"It works to a charm, the voices of those speaking being heard at each point with great distinctiveness."

"The first long distance telephone line between Ogden-Kaysville-Salt Lake City, was completed on September 10, 1881.

(53) Source: 75th Anniversary bulletin Telephone Co. and "Between the Lines" Telephone Co.

"The coming of the horseless carriage--construction of Southern Pacific Company's Lucin Cut-off-War in the Philippines--these were topics of interest to Ogden at the turn of the 19th century. There were over 16,000 people in the city and about 325 telephones. The new Speech Propagator was no longer a toy.

"By 1910 the people of Ogden were reading about the airplane, a mass of wood, canvas and bailing wire struggling to establish its place in the air. The general opinion of this invention was the same as it had been about the telephone some 30 years before. Airplanes?—just a toy, never will amount to anything.

"The Golden Spike of communication was completed at Wendover, Utah, as the first east-west transcontinental telephone line was spliced. By January 1915, long distance calls were flowing between New York and California, thus uniting the nation by voice, an event which was to prove so helpful during the crucial years of World War I.

"November 11, 1918 . . . the war was over! ! !

"During these years of hostility, the telephone had its baptism of fire and proved itself on both the home front and in the trenches of France. When Johnny came home, the telephone was part of the American way of life.

"In the roaring twenties the scientists were working on a contrivance called Television. But this was only a by-product of their principal interest--more and better telephone service in America. The telephone had become the nerve system of the nation's business and social life.

By the afternoon of October 24, 1929, America was in panic. The bull market was dying. A few days later only the heaping baskets of ticker tape remained to tell the story. The early thirties were lean years for the nation. Despite hard times, the telephone industry, with faith in the future, continued to build and expand. America wanted and needed efficient communication.

"As President Roosevelt stood before Congress on the morning of December 8, 1941, the American people were fully aware of the tremendous task ahead of them. A large part of the Pacific Fleet was at the bottom of Pearl Harbor. As the American war effort was thrown into high gear, the telephone industry was called upon to strengthen and enlarge the nation's communications system, but also to develop new weapons of war, sonar, radar, automatic gunfire control system, walkie-talkie and field telephone. Ogden, too, was being geared for war, with defense installations mushrooming in and around the area.

"The telephone had played an important part in America's

war effort. And in a nation converting from war to peace, it continued to play a vital role. With the end of hostilities, the growth in Ogden was spectacular. Areas that had been farm land and vacant city blocks became residential districts, and almost everyone wanted telephone service. The telephone company began the long process of doubling—tripling—its facilities to serve new homes and new businesses.

“In 1948, the Company’s one millionth telephone was installed. Although it has taken 69 years to gain those million, less than 10 years later the two-millionth telephone was installed. Today they are well on their way toward the three-millionth telephone. (This report in 1955)

“The post-war years have seen continuing expansion—installation of more and more equipment—two building additions completed and another one recently renovated and thoroughly equipped for modern operation—a completely new dial exchange in Clearfield. Circuit facilities for long distance usage have doubled and tripled. Thousands of outside lines have been added. All these things and more have been done with one objective in mind—to furnish customers the finest telephone service possible at the least cost.

“Interesting as the past has been, the eyes of the telephone officials are on the future. Promise of electronic developments in communications will bring changes beyond imagination.

“Today the traditional telephone appears in a variety of colors and shapes. It won’t be many years before the miracle of Direct Distance Dialing will be nation-wide—then world-wide. The new Electronic Central Office being tested makes possible new services that will thrust day-to-day communications into the space age. For example, when you dial a code, its electronic memory is instructed to transfer your calls to another telephone.

“A new business tool, Data-Phone, sends huge quantities of data over regular telephone lines at a rate of up to 1,600 words a minute. Someday telephones will come equipped with picture screens so you can see as well as hear!

“The company is already actively involved in space communications. A communications zenith was reached on August 12, 1960, when voices were bounced from the Project Echo balloon 1,000 miles in outer space—and back to earth. Now the Bell system is ready and waiting for the go-ahead to put up a series of test satellites to provide inter-continental television and additional overseas telephone service.

“They have come a long way from that day in 1911, when all

the telephone facilities, including the Rocky Mountain Bell, which operated in Montana, Utah and Wyoming, were welded together to hasten telephone development. As they now enter the era of space communications, the company is proud to be part of the nation-wide system which can be depended upon to provide the best telephone service in (or out of) the world.

"On a hilltop in Western Maine, at the Bell System's new space communication ground station, the world's largest horn antenna will be ready for operation in 1962. A super-version of the Project Echo antenna which was so successful, this antenna will:

1. Beam signals to a satellite which will relay them to Europe.
2. Serve as a giant "ear trumpet" to scoop up returning signals.

"The aim is to provide not only telephone, but also high-speed data and live TV channels overseas. A system of about 50 satellites in orbit 6,000 to 8,000 miles up would meet all these needs. Since the number of overseas calls increases about 20 percent each year, this project becomes more essential with each passing day.

This single exchange which was started in Ogden in 1880 with 56 subscribers has grown to the amazing number of approximately 50,202 telephones in Ogden City at the end of 1960.

The following will give an idea of the growth of the company during the past 20 years.

In 1940 there were 11,362 telephones in Ogden City; in 1945 there were 16,554; in 1950, 27,119; in 1960, 50,202."

"While the company takes pride in the part it has played during the past years, in the country and in the community, it is looking forward with confidence to the great challenge of the future."

MOUNTAIN STATES FUEL SUPPLY COMPANY

"Although manufactured gas has been distributed in Ogden since 1889, it wasn't until 1929 that natural gas made its entry into the city. At that time, natural gas was considered a luxury fuel and its use was not widespread. It was sold on the basis of its cleanliness and convenience—characteristic selling points that are still applicable. (54)

"As the price of other fuels began to increase, particularly in

(54) Mountain States Fuel Supply Company, J. E. Stahl, Mgr.

the late 1930's and early 40's, the demand for natural gas increased. Shortly after World War II when the prices of other fuels at least equalled or surpassed that of natural gas, the demand for this relatively new fuel increased tremendously. In addition, the population of Ogden City was rapidly increasing which led to further demand for natural gas.

"The records of Mountain Fuel Supply Company during the 1940-60 period provide ample testimony of the demand for gas and the growth of customers that occurred in Ogden. In 1940, the Company had 4,756 customers in Ogden, but by 1945 the number had almost doubled—8,669. In 1950, the Company had 13,538 Ogden customers, in 1955 a total of 18,194, and in 1960 a total of 23,355.

"As the number of Ogden customers increased, it became necessary for Mountain Fuel Supply Company to seek larger quarters for its Ogden office. On Feb. 1, 1955, it moved from its old headquarters at 2336 Washington Blvd. to a modernistic new office building at 2940 Washington Blvd. From April 1, 1931, to May 31, 1960, D. E. Leader served as Ogden manager for Mountain Fuel Supply Company. He was succeeded on June 1, 1960, by J. E. Stahl.

"Natural gas used in Ogden City is piped mainly from Mountain Fuel Supply Company's own fields in southwestern Wyoming, northwestern Colorado, and northeastern Utah. The Company also purchases gas from other producers in the same general area, as well as from El Paso Natural Gas Company, whose pipeline from the four-corners area of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, crosses Mountain Fuel's pipeline near Green River, Wyoming, and Utah Natural Gas Company.

"This year, Mountain Fuel Supply Company is constructing a 104-mile pipeline from the Uintah Basin of eastern Utah to its Utah market area which will bring into production another important source of natural gas. Gas reserves in this new area are estimated at over one trillion cubic feet. Their development will provide the Company with an important new source of relatively low cost gas for years to come."

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Many people think of banking and financial matters as very dull, dry subjects, in which one can become lost in a maze of columns of figures. But this is not the case. Delving into the history of Ogden's banking and financial affairs can be a very interesting and exacting episode. (55)

Today Ogden has four strong progressive banks. Ogden's banking history actually began in Corinne, Utah, about the time the railroad came through here. The first name the researcher bumps into in digging into the Ogden banking history is that of J. W. Guthrie. The J. W. Guthrie Company was operating a private bank in Corinne, Utah, in the 1870's when it decided to come to Ogden.

In April, 1870, Warren Hussey had a bank here for a short time and then moved it away.

In May of 1875, J. E. Dooley and E. H. Orth established "a regular banking house" under the name of J. E. Dooley and Company, reorganizing in 1880 as Guthrie-Dooley and Company. The firm operated for a short time under the name of J. E. Dooley & Company, then became known as Guthrie-Dooley Company and passed to R. M. Dooley in 1883, in which year the founder sold his interests in the bank. In that year, 1883, the first bank to be established in Ogden secured a charter and changed its name to Utah National Bank.

There were undoubtedly smaller private banks in the ensuing years after the above bank was organized. They did not reach any degree of efficiency however, and did not last very long. The private bank where a man was permitted to open his office with a little money of his own and begin taking deposits and making loans is illegal today. Today the banking laws require that a bank be incorporated under the laws of the state or the federal government.

One of Ogden's four current banks traces its ancestry back to the original Guthrie operation. This is the Commercial Security Bank. Guthrie & Company and Harkness & Company created the Commercial National Bank which received its charter March 19, 1884 and opened offices at 24th Street about where the Berthana is at the present time. Shortly thereafter the Commercial National Bank moved into the Utah Loan & Trust Company building on the corner of 24th Street and Washington Boulevard. The Eccles' interests later purchased this building, and it became known as the Eccles Building. The building burned down in 1911, at which time the bank set up temporary quarters in the F. J. Kiesel Company warehouse at 24th Street and Kiesel Avenue.

Herbert W. Hinley, then an employee of the Commercial National Bank, had been to a show in the evening. When it started to storm, he went over to the Commercial National Bank to pick up his umbrella.

When leaving the bank, he noticed smoke coming from the

roof of the building. On further investigation, he discovered flames rising from the roof. He immediately telephoned A. R. Heywood, then president of the bank, and advised him of the fire. Mr. Heywood told him to carry out all the equipment he could, which Mr. Hinley proceeded to do, succeeding in getting the four adding machines out of the building. The pass books, accompanied by the cancelled checks of the depositors, which were stacked on the teller's desk to be balanced the next day, were thrown into the waste paper baskets, hurried out of the building, and carried over to the Badcon Drug Store for safety.

The day after the fire the First National Bank across the street permitted the Commercial National Bank to use two tellers' windows in their bank until the temporary wooden counters could be constructed in the F. J. Kiesel Company warehouse building at 24th Street and Kiesel Avenue, the only building that had a vault. There they continued to operate until the building at 369-24th Street was readied for them. This is the building now occupied by the Ogden First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

In about 1910, T. D. Ryan organized the Security Trust and Savings Bank on the east side of Washington Boulevard, just north of 25th Street. The name was later changed to the Security State Bank. Still later the bank moved to the corner of 24th Street and Kiesel Avenue.

One branch of the present Commercial Security Bank started in 1904 when James Pingree established the Pingree National Bank at 25th Street and Washington Boulevard, which site is now the home of the Commercial Security Bank.

In 1912 the Pingree National Bank moved to 2453 Washington Boulevard, and in 1920 the name changed to the National Bank of Commerce.

In 1925 the Security State Bank and the Commercial National Bank merged and formed the Commercial Security Bank. In 1930 the then Commercial Security Bank and the National Bank of Commerce were consolidated and formed the present Commercial Security Bank, which became a member of the Federal Reserve at that time.

In September of 1958 when the destruction of the Broom Hotel at 25th and Washington Boulevard was completed to make room for the Commercial Security Bank, Ogden's last major down-town nineteenth century landmark was removed. The picturesque structure looked just about the same in 1960 as it did when the hotel opened in January of 1883, as the "first and only modern hotel" between Denver and the West Coast.

In May of 1960 the Commercial Security Bank, the new million and a quarter dollar structure held its grand opening. It affords just about everything that even a banker could desire in the way of streamlined efficient facilities. It covers 45,000 feet of space and is built on three levels, as it enters the "space age".

The First National Bank started operations on the southeast corner of 24th Street and Washington Boulevard, the site of its present home, some time before 1900. It merged with the Utah National Bank in the 1920's. While the building on the southeast corner of 24th Street and Washington Boulevard was being reconstructed the bank moved across to the old Central Building, but later moved back to the present location on the southeast corner of 24th Street.

This later became the First Security National Bank, which was the beginning of the First Security Corporation.

The First Security Building opened its doors in 1927 and today houses one of the most up-to-date banking operations in the state, the main banking floor having been completely refurbished in 1960 to create a banking room that has been acclaimed as unusually functional and beautiful. The banking transactions taking place there every day are processed during the evening hours on the first completely automated computer complex operating in the State of Utah.

Thus, another first in Ogden, leading the way toward electronic banking!

"The last two banks organized in Ogden were the Bank of Utah, which was opened in December of 1952, and the Bank of Ben Lomond in Five Points, opened in 1957. These two institutions were activated under the leadership of Frank M. Browning and a group of independent business and professional associates whose leadership has spearheaded their dynamic showing.

"The Bank of Utah established the first approach to the parking problem in Ogden, with large parking areas tied to the drive-in windows. The bank has expanded into two branches, one at South Ogden and another in the fast-growing merchandising area of Roy.

"The Bank of Ben Lomond is in a strategic spot at the intersection of all the streets coming into the northern part of the town. Its ownership is the same group as that of the Bank of Utah and is classified as an affiliate of the same. Its charming design at the center of the Five Points park area was at one time a Mormon Ward meeting house which has been converted into an architectural gem."

These successes more than offset the three failures in Ogden's banking history. The first failure was the Utah Loan & Trust Company, which was a small operation that failed in 1900. The other was a Japanese-American banking enterprise located across from the present Post Office building at 24th Street and Grant Avenue which closed in about 1908.

The most spectacular was the failure of the Ogden State Bank on August 31, 1931. That was a fateful day in Ogden's history. When the Ogden State Bank did not open its doors, depositors of the Commercial Security Bank and the First Security Bank, made a run on their respective banks in hordes. The officers of the two banks fortunately had heard about the matter through the grapevine and prepared for the run which they knew would come on their banks when the Ogden State Bank failed to open its doors.

Money was stacked counter high in tellers' cages on the morning of August 31, 1931, waiting for the stream of depositors who demanded their money. During the day sandwiches were served to the depositors. Armored trucks delivered additional hard cash to the two banks, which were determined to withstand the onslaught.

Lobbies of the two banks were jammed the instant the doors opened and were still jammed at 2:00 o'clock when closing time arrived. Marriner S. Eccles, (then President of what is now the First Security Bank, and who went on to become Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve System), and the officials of the Commercial Security Bank, announced at 2:00 o'clock P.M. that they would remain open until every depositor who wanted his money received it. An agency of the Federal Reserve Bank had arrived with millions of dollars in currency and there was plenty more where that came from.

That turned the trick!

However, some of the more skeptical individuals, who had a great deal of respect for A. P. Biglow of the Ogden State Bank, felt that if his bank could fail, no other banks were safe, and they failed to re-deposit their savings.

One interesting character was a colored woman who stood in line for hours to get her savings out of the bank, and when she finally arrived at the tellers' window, it was discovered she had only \$10.00 to withdraw. This possibly meant as much to her as the thousands of dollars did to the wealthy depositors.

W. H. Loos of the First Security Bank advised that he remained up all night to sign clearing house scrip, which the banks thought they might need, but it was not necessary to use it.

The depositors, assured the banks were sound and their money safe, went home. Millions of dollars, withdrawn during the day began to trickle back the following day. When the "bank holiday" occurred, there was little doubt that the banks would open when the federal examiners had finished checking them over.

Nothing like this could happen today. Since the early bank failures the national banking laws and the state banking laws have been revised and strengthened so that bank failures are practically a thing of the past. Deposits in the banks are now insured up to \$10,000 by an agency of the U. S. Government.

The financial experts who had helped build the economy of Northern Utah, took the smaller banks that could not continue to operate alone and merged them into strong financial institutions that have played a major role in the industrial and economic growth of Northern Utah. In passing, they left their names in places, on buildings, blocks and subdivisions—names like Barton, Hemingway, Peery, Eccles, Dooley, Hoag, Pingree, Browning, Patterson, Heywood, Ryan and others. Some of these names we still see in the banking business. Others will join them and will play important roles as Northern Utah grows into the financial giant it is destined to become.

At the present time Robert G. Hemingway is president of the Commercial Security Bank, George S. Eccles, President of the First Security Bank and Frank M. Browning, President of the Bank of Utah.

OGDEN FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

"During the year 1920 J. C. Allen of Ogden, Utah, organized and incorporated the Continental Building and Loan Association for the purpose of promoting thrift and homeownership. It is the oldest association of its kind in Ogden. The offices were located on the north side of 24th Street between Kiesel Avenue and Washington Boulevard. Approximately, in 1923 the name of the Association was changed to Colonial Building and Loan Association, and the location was moved to Washington Boulevard in space now occupied by the W. T. Grant Store. In 1930 the Colonial Building and Loan Association moved to 369 - 24th Street, the present association offices.

"In January, 1937 the association was federally chartered and the name changed to Ogden First Federal Savings and Loan Association. The association became a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and became insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an instrumentality of the government.

"At the time of receiving the Federal Charter the association had assets of \$1,340,000.00. As of October 30, 1961 the assets were \$20,613,000.00. This growth has come from the thrift-minded people of the community. Ogden First Federal is the only federally chartered association whose home is in Ogden, Utah, but there is a branch office in Brigham City, which opened in 1955.

"Three men have served as presidents of the association during the forty-one year history. They are J. C. Allen, S. G. Dye, and the present president, R. C. Duvall." (56)

FEDERAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

"Federal Building and Loan Association was organized in 1922 and had its first office at 2350 Washington Boulevard. (57)

"Although the building and loan industry was young in Utah, Federal found a ready market existed for its then unique home loans and savings plans.

"In 1931, despite the depression, Federal felt the need for additional space, so it moved two doors south to 2376 Washington Boulevard into a building that had been attractively remodeled and decorated.

"In 1935 Federal received the first charter issued in Utah—and among the early few in the nation—for the insurance of savings accounts by the newly created Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and Federal's President, John H. Andrews was honored by election as a director on the first Board of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Portland.

"The assets of the association at this time were \$876,609.00. It continued to enjoy substantial growth and the assets on October 30, 1961 amounted to \$26,552,642.00.

"In 1955, the association having purchased and razed the old Western Union Building at 2406 Washington Boulevard, constructed a beautiful modern three-story building—the first completely new building in Ogden's business district in many years—whose striking design set the pace for a new era of financial building on Washington Boulevard.

"The men who have served as presidents of the organization since 1922 are: Herbert E. Smith, Frank Francis, J. H. Andrews and Andrew Brunetti. J. H. Andrews is at present chairman of the Board of Directors and Andrew Brunetti is president of the association."

(56) C. Keith Duvall, Secy. Ogden First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

(57) Virginia Andrews, Secretary Federal Building and Loan Association.

UNITED SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

"Early in 1955, a group of Ogden business men met together to discuss the advisability of establishing a savings and loan institution in Ogden. After two or three informal conferences it was decided to go ahead with the project. An organization was formed headed by John B. Goddard as President. Attorney Arthur Wooley was employed to draw up the articles of incorporation and handle the legal work necessary to get the association started. (58)

"Like the beginning of many companies, the path was not smooth and the group had a lot of problems to overcome. One important problem was convincing the State Banking Department and the Federal Savings and Loan Corporation of the need for another financial institution in the community. However, by constant effort and development of considerable data these obstacles were overcome.

"On January 16, 1956 the State Banking Department issued the charter. More than two years elapsed before the association was activated. In the meantime, a suitable office location was arranged for and federal insurance of savings was obtained.

"The United Savings and Loan Association opened for business the latter part of May, 1958, in their new and modern quarters at 2462 Washington Boulevard. United Savings being a state chartered stock company, it was started with a paid-in capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$135,000.00.

"At the close of the first month's business, United had 326 savings accounts and savings in the amount of \$259,335.51. The growth has since been substantial and United now has many hundreds of savings accounts. At the close of business October 31, 1961, total savings amounted to approximately \$1,630,000.00.

"It is the policy of the association to maintain adequate reserves in cash and government securities, and the balance of the funds is invested in long-term first mortagages on residential property in Ogden and the surrounding area. Some of the loans are the conventional type, others F.H.A. and V.A. insured loans. The United Savings is also a qualified lender for F.H.A. Title I Home Improvement Loans. In addition to savings and loan activities, the association services escrows and is an authorized agent for selling and cashing U.S. Government bonds. John B. Goddard is still serving as president of the association.

(58) Ronald Wadsworth, Vice President and Manager, United Savings and Loan Association.

NEWSPAPERS

No organization or corporation has been so cussed, discussed or criticized as has the newspaper. To gather all types of news and report that news in an impersonal and unbiased manner, as our newspapers in this area attempt to do, is a tremendous challenge and a grave responsibility. (59)

News is the paper's business. It is the greatest medium of communication we have. What would we do without it?

The newspaper, first and foremost, is a guardian of our precious American freedom. A free press—whose freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution—has been the chief guardian against both the internal and the external forces that have tried to curtail our freedom.

The Salt Lake Tribune and the Deseret News, both with headquarters in Salt Lake City, have provided Ogden citizens with daily papers for many years.

The publisher of the first Ogden newspaper in Ogden City was T. B. H. Stenhouse. Since that time more than fifty (50) newspapers have been established in Ogden, most of them dying soon after being launched, until Ogden became known as "the graveyard of western journalism".

A few of the pioneer newspapers attained a degree of stability because of improved journalism, and these successful papers became the ancestors of today's Ogden Standard-Examiner.

The first issue of the "Standard" was published January 1, 1883 with Frank J. Cannon as editor. He later became United States Senator from Utah. He resigned in 1893 after his election, and William Glasmann and his wife, Evelyn, became owners, editors, and publishers of the Standard, establishing the family ownership that endures to this day.

The Standard-Examiner has an ancestor. This was the Morning Examiner, which put out its first issue on January 1, 1904, with Frank Francis as editor. Four months later the Standard bought the Examiner, and the long association of Mr. Francis and the Glasmann family began. On April 1, 1920 a consolidation arranged by the Glasmann and Eldredge interests brought about the Standard-Examiner as an evening and Sunday paper, with A. L. Glasmann and J. U. Eldredge, Jr., as co-publishers, with Mr. Glasmann as editor and Mr. Eldredge as general manager.

(59) Ogden Standard Examiner June 6, 1961.

For the first few years the home of the Standard-Examiner was at 360-24th Street. In the middle of the 20's they moved to the Kiesel Building on the corner of Kiesel Avenue and 24th Street. In this new home the paper sweated along with its subscribers and advertisers through the long and deep depression.

Here also the newspaper tried to be a good neighbor for the great military depots established here, cooperating with the commanding officers to mobilize human resources of the community and to keep morale high so that the precious supplies would be kept moving to the front.

In 1946, soon after World War II ended, the Glasmann interests purchased the Eldredge interests in the newspaper, the Glasmann family acquiring complete ownership. Ogden's newspaper grew with Ogden's expansion as a defense and industrial center, until a new home was a necessity—a new and magnificent home which has now been achieved on the site of the former Utah National Guard at 455-23rd Street.

Since 1916 several individuals have been associated with the top operations of the Standard and the Standard-Examiner. They include A. L. Glasmann, Roscoe U. Glasmann, J. E. Eldredge, Jr., Frank Francis, Darrell J. Greenwell, Leonard G. Deihl, and Joseph F. Breeze.

Upon the death of Wm. Glasmann in 1916, Roscoe Glasmann became the publisher. He continued in that capacity until he went to war with the Utah National Guard as a Captain in the artillery, whereupon A. L. Glasmann became the publisher. Frank Francis, who was managing editor and editorial writer when Mr. Glasmann was director of the paper, continued his duties under Roscoe Glasmann and A. L. Glasmann. Mr. Francis was elected mayor of Ogden City in 1919 and in 1920 went into City Hall. Darrell J. Greenwell, who was then working with the Salt Lake Telegram, took over the duties of Mr. Francis. Soon after, the consolidation of the Standard and the Examiner took place, at which time A. L. Glasmann became editor and publisher and J. E. Eldredge, Jr., general manager, and Darrell J. Greenwell became managing editor.

When Mr. Francis completed his second term as mayor of Ogden City, he returned to the newspaper to write his famous column "News & Views". He and Mr. Greenwell became associate editors under A. L. Glasmann, until Mr. Greenwell took a leave of absence in 1935 to become director of the Utah Department of Public Welfare and the Utah Works Progress Administrator.

Mr. Eldredge passed away in 1933. In 1939 Leonard G. Deihl

came from Everett, Washington, where he was publisher of a newspaper. He passed away in 1956. A few years prior to that time, Mr. Deihl brought Joseph F. Breeze, an Indianapolis newspaper man, to Ogden as business manager. Upon Mr. Deihl's death, Mr. Breeze became the general manager, with A. L. Glasmann continuing as publisher.

This is the present status of the newspaper direction as it exists today.

The newspaper safeguards our freedom and our American way of life—let's trust it will always be able to do so.

EDUCATION

WEBER COLLEGE

Weber College is a community college offering two years of study paralleling the state universities' courses and also offering vocational technical courses of two years or less duration. Special emphasis is placed on adult education and extended day school. Weber College was approved in 1959 as a four-year college, the junior year to be offered beginning in 1962-63, first four-year graduates in 1964. (60)

Weber State Board of Education was organized in 1888 and in 1889 the Weber Stake Academy, which was later known as Weber College, was founded by a corporation, the Church Association of Weber Stakes, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with Louis F. Moench as Weber's first principal.

Since Professor Moench was principal, there have been 14 principals or "presidents" as they were later called, the title having been changed in 1918 from "principal" to "president". The following have served in this capacity:

Emil B. Isgreen, George Phillips, Louis Fredrick Moench, who served the second time, David O. McKay, Wilford M. McKendrick, Wm. W. Henderson, James L. Barker, Owen F. Beal, Henry Aldous Dixon, Joel E. Ricks, Aaron W. Tracy, Leland H. Creer, Henry Aldous Dixon, who served the second time, and William P. Miller, who is now president of the college.

In 1933 Weber College, transferred by gift to the State of Utah, became a state-operated junior college operated under the direction of the Utah State Board of Education.

"In 1938 the Vocational Building was constructed by a grant of \$65,592.00 from the Public Works Administration for the

(60) Weber County Industrial Bureau, Weber College and Ogden Standard-Examiner, 1960.

erection of a building to cost \$142,670.00. The War Production Training Program was begun in 1940 and was discontinued May 31, 1945."

The termination of war hostilities in 1945 and the passing of the bill of rights brought thousands of men and women into our educational institutions, and Weber College was no exception. However, space would not permit the entrance of such numbers without the construction of more school facilities, and in 1947, through a grant by the Federal Works Administration, six temporary buildings were moved to the lower campus of the college at Twenty-fifth Street and Jefferson Avenue, which added 18,000 sq. ft. to Weber College.

"An appropriation of \$99,826.00 was authorized by Governor Herbert Maw for purchase of campus property. In 1947 the Utah State Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for Weber College to secure adequate campus site, on condition that the community would raise a like amount. There was a community-wide campaign, and more than the \$50,000 was donated, thus making it possible to purchase the 175 acres of land extending between Harrison Boulevard and the eastern foothills and Edvalson Street and 40th Street. In 1948 the State Board of Examiners appropriated \$250,000 toward the first building on the new campus."

The Eccles home on the Northeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Jefferson Avenue was presented to the college by Royal Eccles on behalf of the children of Bertha Eccles. It was used as a Girls' Dormitory for many years and was known as the Bertha Eccles Hall. Under the conditions of the deed when the college ceased to operate the dormitory because of the college's moving to the new campus, the title reverted to the L. D. S. Church. The community has since used the building for a Community Art Center.

In 1954 instruction began on the new campus at Harrison Boulevard and Thirty-eighth Street. The campus covers 260 acres of land.

The faculty of Weber College rates high on the basis of training, experience, and professional recognition. For the years 1961-62 it will consist of 118 full-time instructors and 120 part-time instructors.

Over 600 separate courses are offered by Weber College, and conservative estimates indicate that the college has given vocational training in specific fields to well over 14,000 individuals, in addition to jobs for industry. Many of the people engaged in sales and retail activities in this area have benefited by these

courses. In addition, the military institutions employ many individuals who have received specific training in their jobs at Weber College.

Weber College is the cultural hub of the Ogden area and annually sponsors community-theater groups, an opera, a community-symphony orchestra, a college-community symphonic choir, spring and fall concerts, a community concert series, and a community lecture series. In recent years it has sponsored appearances of such notables as Archduke Otto of Austria, Lowell Thomas, Meredith Wilson, Herbert Philbrick, Bennett Cerf, and others.

All of these services, so vital to the community life of the area, have given Weber College an enviable amount of whole-hearted support from Ogden workers, businessmen, and professional leaders.

Seven buildings and a stadium have been completed. The Union Building has just been finished, and the gymnasium building will be completed early in 1962. The old campus will be abandoned as more of the buildings are completed on the upper campus.

"The value of both campuses, buildings and equipment, is now estimated at 4-3/4 million dollars.

Architectural plans for a Fine Arts Centre are scheduled to be completed by 1963, after which time, the building will be bid for construction to cost \$1,800,000. A second part of the Fine Arts Centre is planned to be constructed later for an additional one million dollars.

The following figures give an idea of the growth of the college during the last twenty years:

Years	Day	Evening	Total
1940-41	1313	564	1877
1945-46	967	1171	2138
1950-51	1477	2523	4000
1955-56	2488	2077	4565
1960-61	3106	3002	6108

These figures do not include the summer enrollments."

OGDEN CITY SCHOOLS

Some of the most notable changes during the past twenty years have been in the schools of Ogden City, not only in the increased number of schools made mandatory by the growing

population, and the subsequent increase in the number of students, but also the changes in teaching methods as evidenced by the following chart and brief history of the schools between 1940-1961. (61)

In 1940 Ogden City had fifteen (15) schools, including one High School, four Junior High Schools, and ten (10) elementary schools.

In 1960-61 we have twenty-seven (27) schools, including two high schools, five junior high schools, and twenty (20) elementary schools.

	Ogden High School	Ben Lomond High School	Junior High	Elementary	Total
1940-41	1535		2906	5333	9,774
1944-45	1465		2985	6045	10,495
1949-50	1347		2359	6688	10,394
*1954-55	1551	776	2838	7890	13,055
*1960-61	1916	1115	4162	9108	16,301

*(This number does not include the twenty seven (27) motor handicapped children attending the Grammercy School during this period.)

*(This number does not include the seventy-two (72) motor and intellectually handicapped children attending the schools during this period of time.)"

The twelve (12) schools erected during the past twenty years are all streamlined, beautifully designed, and certainly far more functional than the old buildings constructed many years ago.

Dr. T. O. Smith, Superintendent of the Ogden City Schools, has this to say about the changes in teaching methods during this period:

"In looking at the changes made in teaching methods over the last twenty years, one becomes aware that the organization and procedures used today have not all originated in this time span, but the increased recognition given them is of paramount importance. It must be hastily added that increased recognition does not necessarily mean increased extension of any certain idea *per se*. Rather it carries with it the connotation of both increased tempo in some things, along with some retreat from previous positions in others. This give and take action then emerges as a synthesis or unity of direction. Mention of certain of these concepts will automatically spell out noticeable changes. However, emphasis must be given to the fact that any attempt to isolate parts for description can never be completely accurate because

of the particular relation to the whole enjoyed by each part. To pull one out for inspection necessarily defiles the integrity of the whole. Therefore, in the ensuing discussion, major overlappings must be assumed although will not be specifically pointed out.

Individuality

"The increased attention given during this last twenty years to the individual and his development is well characterized by Thoreau, 'If a man does not keep pace with his companions perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let each step to the music he hears.' The reality of individual learning rates has resulted in a proliferation of special kinds of programs to meet special needs. Specially trained personnel and programs have been provided for physically, mentally, and emotionally handicapped youngsters. In the regular classrooms greater stress is laid upon individual work and progress. This is sometimes described as a move in the direction of a child-centered curriculum from a subject-centered approach. The early efforts in this direction, although recognizing the existence of the brilliant student, tended to be frequently directed toward improving the lot of the lower pupil. More recently there have been major efforts made in providing enrichment and accelerating experiences for those fortunate enough to be endowed with superior abilities and potentialities.

Learning By Doing

"Concurrent with the growth of this child-centered curriculum the concept of 'learning by doing' was being brought into sharper focus and proper implementation. Increasing financial support, making the purchase of special equipment and materials necessary to 'learning by doing' a reality, became a major factor in this emphasis. Financial costs constitute a major factor today and act as a retardation to greater strides in this area.

"The actual implications in the classroom are noted in terms of de-emphasis of virtually complete dependence upon teacher demonstration to the more stimulating provision of student participation. Although many citations could be made, perhaps a single example here will suffice. Good citizenship is one of the obvious goals of free public education. However, democracy is not taught alone by reading and talking about it. Today's professional teacher skillfully engineers situations requiring group decision and action. By providing such opportunity the teacher helps each child learn democratic processes by doing. Probably the most striking change to greet the observer who hasn't been in the classroom over these last twenty years is the replacement of the bolted-to-the-floor desks by movable furniture that facilitates this type of instructional process.

Learning is an Integrated Whole

"The past two decades have been more than lip-service given to the notion that learning is not best considered to be the ingestion of discrete bundles of information, each being self-sufficient. Rather, meaningful learning consists of fitting into an integrated whole all the experiences to which the individual is exposed. Building on this concept has forced some changes in organization and teaching procedure. Most notable here is the change from a platoon system to a self-contained classroom in the elementary schools. Complementary to this change is the increased development of units of study, which, essentially, are problems centered and involve a combination of several areas of knowledge in arriving at acceptable and consistant solutions. A natural corollary of this approach is the importance of using the scientific process of hypothesis formulation, testing, evaluation and drawing of general actions upon which to build future search for knowledge. Such efforts in the elementary school are mirrored in the secondary schools in what is frequently called core programs. These not only combine several avenues of learning and inquiry, but also require cooperation between teachers not otherwise required.

"Not to be divorced from this pattern is the growing practice of introducing advanced concepts much earlier in the curriculum. This, of course, is an obvious approach to learning as in integrated whole.

Science of Learning

"The advances made in understanding how humans learn have made an impact in actual classroom practice. Couple this with the more precise identification of skills and concepts necessary to the mastery of various academic pursuits, and many refinements in the teaching process become illuminated. For example, numerous people have learned to read simply by being exposed to a wealth of reading material much as numerous people have learned to swim simply by being tossed into the lake. Such 'expose and hope' methods are giving way to this improved science of learning, and teachers no longer assume that by the third grade or so all should be able to read. They persistently evaluate each child's acquisition of necessary skills and systematically teach those skills that will further improve the reader's speed, accuracy, comprehension, and retention.

"The other examples of the influence of the improved science of learning are seen in such basic areas as mathematics and spelling. The rote learning and drill processes are being bolstered by the rigorous examination of concepts and heavy emphasis placed upon reasoning.

Teaching Tools

"It would be amiss not to recognize that the explosion of knowledge that has burst upon the world has created heavier demands upon the public schools. With it, however, the accompanying technological advances have played an important part in making it possible to teach things faster and better. Motion picture films, filmstrips, television, language labs, and teaching machines constitute but a small listing of the tools that are being adapted to and perfected for assisting the professional teacher. Obviously, as technological assistance grows, the teaching methods and the role of the teacher are going to change, and, if in this backward glance a forward look is permitted, teaching (and learning) will continue to be characterized by keener precision that will make infinitely greater demands upon all, but also yield infinitely greater dividends."

KINDERGARTENS IN OGDEN CITY

Since 1875 women of Utah have been interested in kindergarten education. In fact, Utah was among the pioneers of the nation in the establishment of them. The original platform of the Association for Childhood Education was based upon kindergarten education. Later it included Primary grades and now all of the elementary schools. (62)

It is the concensus of opinion that the home is the greatest influence in our children's lives, that the school is next in importance, and that kindergarten offers opportunities for our children to develop wholesome personalities and help them in making social adjustments.

In about 1917 Ogden City had the finest kindergarten set-up in Utah, but due to the emphasis placed on junior high schools, the kindergartens were eliminated.

The six weeks kindergarten training, which had been in operation for a number of years, was very commendable, but it was not sufficient to accomplish the aims and objectives of the educational leaders who were so vitally interested in the mental and social development of our children, and who maintained: "that delinquency is no more or less than not meeting the needs of our boys and girls."

In November of 1947 committees were formed by Mrs. A. J. Knapp, President of the Association for Childhood Education, to establish the full nine-month kindergarten in Ogden City. She

(62) Mrs. A. J. Knapp's "History of Kindergartens in Ogden City"

appointed Mrs. A. C. Barclay as membership chairman, Mrs. W. G. Burdett as club co-ordinator, and Mrs. Jennie Neal, as chairman of publicity. These dedicated women, together with their committees, made house-to-house canvasses of the city, sent out thousands of bulletins on the subject, contacted the board of education, which was very cooperative, and invited experts in kindergarten work to speak to various groups who assembled throughout the city. Mrs. Lucille Petty was a member of the school board at the time and was instrumental in furthering this cause.

A tea was held November 17, 1947, to which the public was invited, and 211 men and women attended. Two hundred and ninety (290) memberships to the association were sold at that time, and more enlisted later in the campaign. Up until this time there had been only 40 memberships in the association.

Mrs. Knapp offered prizes for the committee chairman who sold the most memberships. The first prize, a Madonna, sculptured by Dr. Avard Fairbanks, of the University of Utah, was presented to Mrs. W. G. Burdett, and Madonas sculptured by Mrs. Knapp's husband A. J. Knapp, were given to several of the other women who sold memberships.

In December of 1947 Miss Sarah McCracken, supervisor of the elementary schools, and a charter member and past president of the Association for Childhood Education, prepared and displayed at Christmas time a Book Fair and Toy Clinic, which was most attractive and conducive to real thinking about this much discussed subject.

In January of 1948 the good news came to the parents and all who had worked so diligently on this project that the board of education had given its approval for kindergartens to be established in the city on a nine-month basis.

Recognizing the need for effective teachers to handle the kindergartens, the board of education and members of the Association for Childhood Education began looking for the right type of persons to work with these small children.

Dr. Evelyn Goodenough, Director of the Elliott-Pearson school of Tufts University, Medford, Mass., made this comment and I quote:

"... the equipment may be impressive and the playgrounds spacious --- but if the school teacher is found wanting, your youngsters won't benefit by the school's program."

And so the project of the Association for Childhood Education became that of the Ogden City Board of Education. The summers

of 1948 and 1949 were busy ones for Superintendent T. O. Smith and Miss Sarah McCracken in solving the many executive problems attached to the kindergarten registration, selecting the equipment and all the many details which were necessary to house, equip and secure trained teachers for all of the five year olds. The board of education rented houses for the purpose of holding kindergarten, used churches and assisted in every way possible to further this worthwhile project.

During September of 1949 the school bell rang for 1,139 kindergarten children. Twenty four (24) kindergarten trained teachers reported for duty.

The program began in the Grant and Pingree schools and gradually expanded to the other schools in the city. When it was discovered that many of the small children from these areas could not attend kindergarten without additional clothing, the Association for Childhood Education again got busy and with the help of three sewing machines, clothing collected from the members of the association, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, The Emporium, the Juvenile Shop, C. C. Andersons, and numerous individuals, and with the help of Ellison Cleaning Company, who cleaned the clothes, the children were fitted from head to toe to begin their education in the kindergartens of Ogden City.

In the Children's Department of the Carnegie Free Library is a lifesize statue of a child called "Kindergarten." In 1949 while Mrs. Knapp was working on her Master's Degree in Art at the University of Utah, Dean Fairbanks asked her what she intended using for the thesis sculpture. He emphasized the necessity of getting something near to the individual's interest, and when advised that Mrs. Knapp had taught children for 30 years and was extremely interested in them, he said, "there is your subject."

The selection of a child for a model was important, and inasmuch as Mrs. Barclay had worked so untiringly on the project, it was decided to use her small son Jimmy for a model. In getting the pose, Jimmy was observed in his play and several characteristic poses were photographed and sketches made. Finally one was decided upon and the work began.

The statue "Kindergarten" was presented to the Association for Childhood Education and given to the Carnegie Free Library, and was placed in the Children's Department, where it stands today.

A story of the success of the kindergartens in Ogden City would be incomplete without more about Miss Sarah McCracken, and I quote from the article in the Ogden Standard-Examiner under date of October 23, 1955:

"A major portion of the credit for the outstanding success of Ogden's kindergarten system goes to the lady who devoted most of her life to educating children. As supervisor of elementary schools in Ogden City, Miss McCracken carried the blunt of the fight for the kindergarten. Until her retirement last spring, she has been instrumental in carrying out the plans of the school administration in building the kindergarten system to its present status of success."

PRIVATE SCHOOL

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Knapp have been conducting the "Knapp School for Remedial Instruction" for about ten years. During this period of time they have had some 350 children and adults in their classes. (63)

STEVENS HENAGER COLLEGE

"Ogden has the distinction of being the city in which private business education first had its inception in Utah. In 1891 James Ayres Smith founded what was originally called the Intermountain Business College, but better known as the Smithsonian Business College, which became the name in 1909. The founder, Mr. Smith, came to Ogden from Wahoo, Nebraska, where he was for a time editor and owner of the Wahoo Wasp and later Superintendent of the Nebraska public schools. (64)

"The college was first located at 2329 Washington on the second floor of the building then occupied by the Boyle Furniture Company. About two years later it was moved to the second floor of 2322 Washington. It moved about 1900 to 363 Twenty-fourth Street, second floor; and about 1904 to 262 Twenty-fourth Street in a two-story brick building facing Twenty-fourth and 'College Court'. When the post office building was enlarged for an addition on the West, the buildings on 'College Court' were razed, and the college found a new home at 2437 Kiesel, where it remained until Stevens Henager College, then Stevens Henager School of Business, was established in its present location at 2644 Washington Boulevard.

"The college has changed names and management several times. In 1921 Professor Smith transferred control of the college to C. S. Springer who had been an instructor for several years prior to this date. About 1939 ownership was transferred to David B. Moench, at which time the name was changed from the Smithsonian Business College to Moench University of Business. In 1941 I. W. Stevens took control. At this time the college was known as

(63) Mrs. A. J. Knapp.

(64) LeRoy R. Stevens, Vice President & Director, Stevens Henager College, Ogden, Utah.

Ogden Business College. The college was next transferred to Mr. Harry R. Gardiner in January 1942. It was later transferred to Mr. George V. Alexander in 1946. The college continued to be known as Ogden Business College until June 1953 when Stevens Henager School of Business in Salt Lake City purchased the assets of Ogden Business College and then established a division of the Salt Lake City school at 2644 Washington Boulevard under the name of Stevens Henager School of Business. I. W. Stevens, President of the Salt Lake School, appointed LeRoy R. Stevens as Director of the Ogden Division, which position he has held to the present date.

"On April 13, 1958, an important event occurred which later influenced another change in the name of the college. On that date the Accrediting Commission for Business Schools, which has been designated by the United States Office of Education as a nationally recognized accreditation agency, accredited Stevens Henager School of Business as a Junior College of Business with authority to confer upon graduates Associate Degrees and to also operate on a credit hour basis. This important event, along with the addition of other departments such as Business Administration and Management, Automation, Nancy Taylor Finishing and Modeling, and Real Estate and Contractors courses, influenced the College Administration to change the name to Stevens Henager College in both Salt Lake City and Ogden.

"From the time that Stevens Henager College was established in Ogden with an enrollment of approximately fifty day school students and three full time faculty members, the college has grown to its present enrollment of approximately 170 day school students and 125 evening students with a staff and faculty of 18 full and part-time personnel.

"Regardless of whatever the name and whoever the owners, the private business school in Ogden is still an important part of the community, and back of it is a long history - 70 years - of service rendered to thousands of young people from Ogden, northern Utah, and adjoining states who have gone out from its classrooms to make important contributions to business and other related lines of endeavor.

"Stevens Henager College is currently operating as a post-high school educational institution offering collegiate level training designed primarily to prepare its students for business careers on professional, semi-professional, and terminal levels. Emphasis is centered strongly on job preparation without entirely neglecting general educational values. The courses vary in length from brush-up courses to eighteen month degree courses. The college presently enrolls each year approximately 400 new students."

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

The parent-Teacher Association was organized in Ogden City in 1935 with Mrs J. A. Howell as the first president.

To work for greater interest in the welfare of children is the aim and objective of PTA. Dr. E. H. Himes, President of the Utah Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations, said on August 20, 1960:

“Outside of religion, the Parent-Teacher organization is the most powerful influence we have in strengthening family ties and raising the standards of the home.” (65)

The objectives of this organization are many and some of them are listed as follows:

1. To promote the welfare of children and youth in the home, school, church and community.
2. To raise the standard of the home life.
3. To secure adequate laws for the protection of children and youth.
4. To bring into closer relationship the home and the school, that the parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of their children.
5. To develop between the educator and the general public such initial efforts as will secure the child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

Twenty-seven schools now belong to this organization, and it has a membership of 8,000 in Ogden City.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

“In the education of its people lies the safety of the Republic.”

No doubt many of the citizens who frequent the Carnegie Library have seen this inscription over the front door entrance to the building. The origin of this statement is not authentic, but some historians attribute it to Andrew Carnegie. (66)

Interest in the library began when the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah created the Ogden City Library Association January 22, 1864.

(65) Ogden Standard Examiner 1960.

(66) Minutes Ogden City Council . . . Carnegie Free Library Reference Department and Maurice Marchant, Librarian.

Little activity was evident until 1868 when a group of citizens met and organized under the name of the Ogden Literary and Debating Society Library Association. A committee of citizens was later appointed to draft the constitution, by-laws and rules of order. These were prepared and read on March 29, 1869, and the association was given the name of the Ogden City Library Society.

A few books were shifted from one down-town location to another, wherever there was space. However, there was a lapse of interest, and on March 18, 1876, the reading room was closed because of lack of funds and lack of interest. For 16 years there was little or no effort to establish a library. On February 1, 1901, a committee was selected to correspond with Andrew Carnegie in an effort to secure financial aid in building a library. After some delay, \$25,000 was donated by Mr. Carnegie, with the understanding that Ogden City would provide the site and contribute a substantial sum annually for the upkeep and maintenance of the library.

The cornerstone was laid September 23, 1901, and in 1903 the Carnegie Free Library opened, with 3000 new books added to its meager collection. Mayor William L. Glassman accepted the library for Ogden City from Joseph S. Peery, then President of the Ogden City Library Society and read a letter from Mr. Carnegie as follows:

“You establish today another cradle of democracy in the free library, which knows no rank or wealth. It is the home of the best society the world knows, and the laboring man should feel more at home there than the millionaire . . . these are the princes of the republic . . . the supreme great come from the cottage and not from the palace . . .”

Ogden City was then a city of 16,600 people and the books of the library could have been hauled away in a couple of buckboards harnessed to four old horses.

The age-old problem was with the directors, as it is today . . . that of finding sufficient money with which to buy more books to loan to the citizens.

In 1903 there were 3,147 volumes of books owned by the library. During the depression circulation of the books doubled, but during the war years, it decreased.

In 1934 there were 20,998 borrowers, representing 50 per cent of the population of the city.

During the Golden Spike Celebration in 1919, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory May 10, 1869, and the joining of the Union Pacific

and Central Pacific Railroads, the officials found they had made some money on the celebration and decided to donate it to the Carnegie Library. Warren Wattis, Jr. was a member of the library board at that time. The sum of \$8,000 was deposited in the Ogden State Bank in 1920 in the name of the Carnegie Free Library. The bank later closed, and in 1935 a trust fund was set up in the Commercial Security Bank, and rules were established that the money should be used for purchase of materials concerned with transportation and history of the country along the route of these railroads.

In 1943 Eva Erb Estate presented the library with \$2,000 which was to be kept in trust and the income used for books for the children's department.

The year of 1948 seemed to be a lucky one for the library, as several bequests were made. Mrs. Ava Cooper left the sum of \$22,870.95 to the library, a gift which was to help give shape to some of the dreams long cherished by those connected with the library, to be used for building or construction of library space.

Another greatly appreciated gift, timed for the Christmas season, was a radio-phonograph for the children's department, jointly bestowed by J. Gus Cutrubus, Brown's Appliance Company and the Standard Examiner.

The Ogden Minutewomen of the War Production Board offered the library \$5,200 with the provision it must be used within two years, under the supervision of a five-woman committee in cooperation with the directors of the library, or be returned. Unfortunately there was no money available to match this money within the next two years and the \$5,200 was returned to the committee.

Nearly two hundred (200) volumes of usable books were donated to the library by generous patrons, among them the annual gift by the Ogden Business and Professional Women's Club. This latter gift has continued through the years.

There have been other gifts of smaller amounts donated from time to time.

We often hear that the youth of today spend their time in front of the television. Perhaps many of them do, but the use of the libraries explodes this theory and shows that a great many of our children are the most literate and best readers that Ogden City and Weber County have ever had.

In the past ten years Ogden has shown recorded growth in reading both in the number of books read and the number of people reading them. This is true of both children and adults, but the

growth of children's reading habits has been nothing short of spectacular.

Since 1950 circulation of books for adult patrons has risen a pleasant 30 per cent. For the same time the number of patrons using the library has grown steadily. Registration has more than doubled. Many of our citizens make good use of the reference department also. Many evenings citizens are in larger numbers than chairs in this department, and readers overflow onto the steps and into the circulation department.

The Emerson Branch has felt the increase along with the main library. Circulation in that small library has tripled during the past ten years. Most of that increase has been books circulated to children.

A national survey shows that in cities in the United States with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 only one library operates more economically than does this library. Costs against circulation are only one-half the average. The average city spends more than twice the amount per person that Ogden spends on an individual.

The following tabulation shows the increase in interest during the past ten years.

	1950	1960
"Circulation	202,763	414,140
Juvenile circulation	95,763	266,524
Registered borrowers	15,408	34,173
Books owned	55,744	83,303
Books added during year	2,558	6,516
Total costs	\$30,565.72	\$85,210.13
Costs per loan	.15	.20
Costs per resident	.36	.77

In 1958 twenty-seven (27%) of the patrons who were given cards were from Weber County. In 1959 there were 31% from Weber County and in 1960 there were 27% from Weber County.

Besides books circulated in 1960 there were 13,971 phonograph records, 2476 pictures, 140 tables, 76 flannelgraphs, 26 maps and 289 rolls of microfilm."

The only thing that has not increased in cost since 1903 is the fine on late books. In 1903 the fine was 2 1/2 cents and today it is 2 cents. However, Mr. Marchant, Librarian, advises that he collected \$7,000 during 1960 on books returned after the date of expiration.

Besides books borrowed dealing with philosophy, religion, sociology, philosophy, science, science fiction, useful arts, literature,

history, travel, biography, etc., there are hundreds of magazines, newspapers, maps and documents read regularly by library patrons in the reference department, without being withdrawn from the library.

Microfilming has been installed to record newspapers and make room for other documents.

An important innovation was the setting up on the main floor of the library a young adult section, a necessary move to attract adolescent readers, but which also makes more urgent need for space.

The record playing project, which became popular almost over night, is drawing more patrons all the time, as the public is interested in listening to music and hearing poetry and other forms of literature read by talented performers. This collection began with a few odds and ends and now includes several hundred records.

Story telling in the children's department, story telling excursions during Book Week and the week prior to Christmas, when from 2,000 to 5,000 children are thrilled with the story hour, is a very popular service.

Besides these many features, the library sponsors book reviews on Friday by Mrs. Pearl Allred. These are not sufficiently appreciated to draw large crowds, but will be instrumental in reaching more and more book lovers as they realize how valuable these reviews are in keeping them informed on the latest books. All these services, in addition to "Adventures in Good Reading" presented each Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Allred, with the cooperation of KVOG Radio, contribute greatly to the cultural enjoyment of the community.

In January of 1960 the Junior League initiated a campaign among the elementary and junior high school students by distributing more than 5,000 circulars for them to take home to their parents, in order to determine how many citizens wanted a branch library on the east bench. Over 2,000 replied they wanted such a library or a bookmobile, which would circulate in the area. Although they realized it would mean a .2 mill increase in the tax levy, the parents felt the project would justify the increased expenditure.

Since the purpose of a library is to provide books and audio-visual material to the area for the education, information, recreational, and inspirational purposes for individuals and groups to supply their reading and reference requirements, it is evident

that Ogden City needs a new library to meet the growing demands of our public patrons.

The library board members who are serving, and those who have served over the years receive no pay for their services although they spend many hours weekly in an effort to improve the quality and quantity of books and other material for the use of the community.

One must not forget, however, that the many fine things which have been accomplished have been made possible by all that has been conceived and put into practice by others who have gone before. The work of these devoted people, with the able assistance of the librarian, whose life is dedicated to such service, is a continuing work, progressive and far-reaching in its influence. The plans they make are long-range plans and they serve each year with a common ideal, that of building a structure that stands forever incomplete, on the foundations laid by those first members of the Library Society.

EMERSON-STONE BRANCH LIBRARY

The branch library was a much needed addition to the Carnegie Library which stands on Union Square. Prior to the erection of this building, the citizens in the north part of the city petitioned the city officials to erect such a structure as there were many residents in that area who wished to take advantage of the cultural opportunities afforded by having a library nearer their homes. A small library was then in use, but it was physically impossible to handle 75 children during the story hour, and the citizens urged the officials to take some action. (67)

Finally a committee consisting of William C. Brown, President of the PTA of Mound Fort School, H. A. Macfarlane of the Mound Fort School, T. O. Smith, of the Mound Fort School, later superintendent of the city schools, and Thorstein (Toby) Larsen, a local contractor, and many years later, a member of the Ogden City Council, appeared before the city officials to discuss the proposed library.

Mr. Larsen offered to give his time as supervisor of the project and use of his equipment gratis, and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Stone volunteered to donate the site for the building and contribute \$1,000. In addition to this, the group said they would furnish another \$1,000 or \$1,500 if necessary to build the library. The matter was considered and on July 10, 1940, the project was approved. The building was erected at a cost of \$8,943.15 and

(67) Carnegie Free Library Reference Department 1960.

named the Emerson Branch Library. It was later named the Emerson-Stone Branch Library in honor of Emerson Spencer Stone whose parents donated the land for the library and the \$1,000 toward its construction.

COMMUNITY ART CENTER

The Bertha Eccles Hall at 2580 Jefferson Avenue, considered by many as the most magnificent and imposing mansion in Ogden City, is now a Community Art Center, and supplies the long-felt need of a place where art exhibits, musical and dramatic productions, social gatherings and all things of a cultural nature, can be held for the benefit and enjoyment of the community. (68)

This old victorian house was constructed some sixty years ago and was the home of the David Eccles family, who later turned it over to the Weber College for a dormitory. When the building was no longer needed for a dormitory, it was given to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, who presented it to the Ogden Art Council, a group of local artists and citizens devoted to the arts, to be used as a community center, and if and when it is no longer used as a center, it will revert to the Church.

When the Ogden Art Council took possession of this building, plans began immediately to renovate and redecorate, and forty-eight (48) clubs became active members of the Council. A survey was made to determine the actual needs of the community in relation to its cultural needs. Donations were made by many individuals, civic and social groups, and between \$10,000 and \$20,000 has been spent to equip the center for the benefit of all members of the community.

With its three stories, its lovely, spacious rooms and halls, this beautiful edifice will accommodate many types of social and cultural activities.

When Richard Myers, President of the Council, made a speech at the grand opening held October 17, 1959, he made this remark:

“ . . . we are speaking of an Art Center in the sense that the Greeks used the word. . . the word embraced all things of a cultural nature.”

At the grand opening, city and county officials, representatives from Weber College and members of the David Eccles family, were present. Lila Eccles Brimhall, daughter of David and Bertha Eccles, recalled many of the happy times the family had in this lovely old

home . . . the parties . . . the guests . . . the friendships formed, and many other memorable events that occurred while living there. The two great-great granddaughters cut the ribbons, which announced officially, the realization of the citizens' dream . . . a Community Art Center for Ogden City.

Funds have been donated for a language laboratory for the teaching of foreign languages, and classes in French, German, Russian, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Swedish, Japanese, and Arabic are now being scheduled. Many groups have donated handsomely to this cause, and Ogden City now has a Community Art Center, of which all the citizens of the community may well be proud.

LITTLE THEATER IN OGDEN CITY

Home town productions and "Little Theater" have always been popular in Ogden. Since the days of the early pioneers, Ogdenites have been enthusiastic about theater. Any old timer of the legitimate stage who used to trod the boards here, will acclaim this city as "one of the best show towns in the West." (69)

Keeping that spark alive today besides college, church, and school productions, is the Ogden Civic Theater, Inc.

Ogden's original community theater known as "Weber Little Theater" was born in the early 30's. These first plays were presented by Bertha Eccles Wright in the old Lyceum and Cozy Theaters on lower 25th street. Prior to this venture, Mrs. Wright had done some directing on a rather intermittent basis in the community and for Weber College for a number of years, and was one of the motivating forces for drama in Ogden.

Leora Thatcher from Logan, Utah, was later engaged to assist Mrs. Wright, and for the next two years she directed most of the plays for the community theater. Miss Thatcher was a member of the staff of the then Agricultural College in Logan and directed many of the plays at the college. She since has become a popular radio and television Hollywood actress and has frequently appeared in major plays with long runs on Broadway. One of her more recent successes was as one of the leading women in "The Music Man." She was also a member of the Moroni Olsen players - - - so popular in the area at one time.

The theater was not very successful financially and in about 1932 it was organized under the name of the Ogden Little Theater. With the assistance of Thatcher Allred of Weber College and Paul

Thatcher, Attorney, it was provided with a constitution, and was incorporated with a board of directors and officers in an attempt to put the project on a self-supporting basis. During this stage of the little theater history, such persons as Lon Romney, Larry Preston and Horace Walker, served on the board, each in turn as president or business manager, and did much to promote the solid growth of the organization.

Kathryn M. Northrup was the next director in the Little Theater. A native of Ogden, but a long-time resident of New York City, Mrs. Northrup moved back to Ogden to make her home. She loved the theater and spent much of her time either in acting or directing.

However, borne out of this period of stress in the 30's, the theater continued to have financial difficulties. There was no money to purchase props for the various performances, and it became necessary from time to time for the directors and actors to use some of their own furniture, and even their drapes in emergencies. The families of these devoted thespians wondered what piece of furniture would disappear next. Regardless of these handicaps many fine plays were produced and were well received by the theater lovers of Ogden.

It is of passing interest to note that such personalities as Wm. Wright, son of Bertha Wright, who later appeared in many television shows on the coast, - Sid Badcon, Helen Becker, Fred Nickson, Glen Judd, Kent S. Bramwell, - who served very effectively as business manager, - Merrill and Connie Bunnell, and Russell Thorson, were very active in the theater at this time. Mr. Thorson has been very successful in professional radio, television and motion pictures. He frequently appears on Robert Taylor's "Detective" series and many other productions.

During the second world war the group was reorganized under the name of the Ogden Community-Weber College Theater, representing an affiliation between the community as a whole and Weber College.

Weber College furnished directors for the productions, including such capable persons as Thatcher Allred, John Grover Kelly and Carl White. Percy Whetton served as business manager, assisted by Elizabeth M. Tillotson. A Board of Directors composed of both the community and college representatives were elected by the theater patrons, and functioned very well for quite some time. However, about 1954 Mr. White and Mr. Kelly moved out of the state. Later Percy Whetton moved to California.

The theater is Thatcher Allred's second love. He has given

more of his time and talent to this project than any other individual in the community, having served for many years as actor, director or member of the board, but he now found his increased responsibilities at Weber College made it difficult for him to actively participate in the community theater.

A few years ago following a very inactive season, Carolyn Glassman Lindsley and Dimphne (Tim) Sackett took over, and by agreement with Weber College, dissolved existing alliances to assume charge of the organization on behalf of the community, exclusively.

Mrs. Lindsley is one of the finest actresses in this area and some very good plays were produced. However, in the withdrawal from affiliation with the college, the group lost the opportunity for theater facilities theretofore provided by the college as a part of its responsibility, and lost also, regular access to qualified directors. In consequence, despite the capable and loyal support of various persons that continued to affiliate, and despite some good production successes, the organization has not been able to prosper financially nor able to sustain a long program of regular plays.

From time to time, some of the most ambitious undertakings in community theater have reached out to include the Ogden Women's Drama Club. The long sustained and good interest of this club has been an important factor in sustaining dramatic interest in the community as a whole.

Many members of the club have been active with the theater groups—among these, none more capable than the late Mrs. Eber Piers.

The organization now known as the Ogden Civic Theater is composed of many energetic representatives from the community. This group was determined to maintain and develop a fine civic theater for Ogden and they imported an experienced director, Jay Lees, from Salt Lake City, and held their plays in the Ogden Theater, which they could rent only on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. They endeavored to present a season ticket of four plays per year. The theater rental and production costs soon became too high for the limited income, so members undertook the directing job themselves. Through study and practice much excellent talent has been developed.

It was decided that a summer "Meller-drama" bonus production should become an annual institution, after the "Drunkard" directed by Tom Poppleton, had been so overwhelmingly received as part of Ogden City's Pioneer Celebration in 1959. He later produced two other well known melodramas, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" and "No Mother to Guide Her", which drew a packed house at each

performance. The first two were presented in the Old Mill and the third in the Hermitage in the Ogden Canyon, with all their old-time glamour and trimmings including a colorful Olio.

The organization now presents four or five plays each season in addition to its summer productions. It has just been incorporated and the members are directing and producing the plays.

The Weber County Commissioners have allotted storage space for scenery and props in the balcony of the Golden Spike Coliseum. Plays are being presented wherever low rental facilities can be obtained, as the group is still operating on a shoe string. At the present time through the courtesy of Principal Metcalf, Weber County High School facilities are being used.

During the last 15-20 years, such other persons as Luacine Pingree, who is also a member of the Drama Club and one of the most ardent devotees of the theater, Mary Ellen Bailey, Thelma Willie, Gladys Sargent, Julian Stephens, Wally Greenwell, Harold Westergard, Bob Van Dyke, Fern Taylor, Ernest Shreeves, Ellis McAllister, L. M. Hilton, Tom Poppleton, Ted Bunnell, and the recreational departments of both Ogden City and Weber County, have been most helpful in keeping the organization alive.

The only compensation the members receive is the satisfaction of helping produce a good amateur production, but Ogden Civic Theater members are finding the work rewarding, and are deriving satisfaction out of seeing what can be done to further "Little Theater" in Ogden City.

In the presence of such passionate love for the theater, Ogden citizens may look forward to many seasons of delightful theater productions.

THE OGDEN TABERNACLE CHOIR

If the walls of the Pioneer Tabernacle on the corner of 22nd Street and Washington Boulevard could talk, they would no doubt recall thousands of inspirational concerts and conferences held within the confines of this charming old building during the past hundred years. (70)

The first choir was started by John Isaac Hart some time prior to the dedication of the Ogden Pioneer Tabernacle held October 10, 1859. The early pioneers brought with them the love for the Latter-Day Saint Hymns, and even though they were poor and busy just providing food, shelter and clothing for their families, they found

(70) "Ogden Tabernacle Choir . . ." by Merlin Ray Sorenson -- Carnegie Free Library.

time to sing the songs they loved, but it was three years before they were sufficiently interested in a choir to support it.

Thomas Hardy and Hugh Finley, along with Mr. Hart, conducted the choir until 1868.

Wm. Pugh was the first trained musician to direct this choir. He brought manuscripts from Europe of selections from famous oratorios such as: "The Marvelous Work", "The Heavens are Telling", and the Hallelujah Chorus". His term was from 1863-1877. During this time a small Mason Hamlin cabinet organ was purchased. John Fowler was the accompanist. The first presentation of the choir was during Mr. Pugh's term, when they were invited to sing in Salt Lake City for the October General Conferences in 1865-66. Mr. Pugh conducted the choir for July celebrations, funerals and church services. He also presented the choir in its first formal concert held March 24, 1870. He participated with 28 voices in the 304 voice chorus made up of singers from many Utah settlements that sang for General Conferences in 1873. Through the Choral Union, another choral group directed by him, he presented the "Heavens are Telling", "Hallelujah Chorus", "The Union Battle March" from Faust, and "Gloria" from a mass by Mozart.

John Fowler followed Mr. Pugh as conductor of the choir in 1877. He was qualified through training to give organ, vocal and piano lessons, which provided the needed instruction to improve the musical education of the early pioneers.

Wm. Pearce was the next conductor, serving in 1882-83. Chas. Wilford Hinchcliff served in this capacity two terms, first in 1884-1885 and again from 1888 to 1896 after the two years served by Geo. Hyde.

Mr. Hinchcliff did much to stimulate the use of music of a better quality. He was a director of music for over 40 years, having served in both wards and stakes. On choir practice nights, as history tells us, he used to go early so he could make the wood fire in the little stove, and then push the organ over by the stove to keep warm during the performance.

Squire Coop served as conductor of the choir in 1896-97, during which time they made their first appearance in contests. Mr. Coop was educated in the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston and was the first conductor to enjoy the large Life reed organ. He presented selections from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and a number from the Welch Opera "Blodwen".

Under the leadership of Joseph Ballantyne, the choir received

its fame and national recognition. He had all the attributes which characterize a successful choral conductor. His education was extensive, varied and from excellent teachers. He served from 1899 to 1921.

Mr. Ballantyne instituted two and four part singing in the Sunday Schools and composed many songs for special occasions for the Latter-day Saints Church. The choir grew to 250 voices, considerably more than during the term of other conductors. The only concert tours taken by the choir were directed by Mr. Ballantyne. On the three Pacific Coast tours the choir was rated the best choir in the West and one of the best in the United States. This brought credit and honor to the choir, the conductor and to the State of Utah.

The last to participate as director of the choir was Lester G. Hinchcliff. He served from 1922 to 1949. During this time the presentation of complete oratorios was given major emphasis. Mr. Hinchcliff began the annual performances of the Messiah, which continued for 39 consecutive years. The tabernacle organ received its modern electro-magnetic keyboard in 1923. With this improvement the choir had more adequate accompaniment. Mr. Samuel F. Whittaker was the organist.

Besides the presentation of the many oratorios, other activities, including the singing for the Stake Conferences, were carried on under the direction of Lester Hinchcliff. He used more professional soloists to supplement the local soloists in the oratorios than any other director had done. These oratorios, with symphonic accompaniment, became one of Ogden's most outstanding musical attractions.

During Mr. Hinchcliff's term as conductor of the choir, regular radio broadcasts were initiated. The war years between 1942-46 depleted the ranks of the choir, but Mr. Hinchcliff proceeded to carry on with from 100-150 voices. When the number dwindled to 100, he merged with different choral bodies, and annual performances which he conducted were enjoyed by the music lovers of the community.

After the choir was disbanded, the activities of the choir merged permanently with the Ogden Oratorical Society which continued to give the annual oratorio presentations.

The contributions of the choir during its almost 100 years of service, reached its peak during Joseph Ballantyne's leadership. It was a definite advantage to have good managers and wealthy patrons to provide an era of tours. These tours gave the choir the opportunity to earn national recognition and outstanding musical

organization and brought vast credit to Ogden, to the Church, and to the State of Utah.

CHURCHES

Ogden Tabernacle

The construction of a larger tabernacle to house the ever increasing numbers attending the Latter-day Saints Conferences became necessary. One of the most beautiful and imposing buildings in the State of Utah was erected in 1953-55 in Ogden City. The tabernacle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, an edifice of simple lines and majestic splendor has been erected on the historic Tabernacle Square between 21st and 22nd Streets on Washington Boulevard. (71)

A companion building on the same block is the old Tabernacle which was erected 100 years ago.

Ground was broken for the new structure July 24, 1953 and it was completed in September 1955, at a cost of approximately one million dollars. It is of modern architecture, constructed of steel, cement and pre-cast stone that was manufactured in the State of Utah. Its imposing steeple towers 165 feet and is visible from most of the area. This beautiful Tabernacle houses a wonderful pipe organ valued at \$50,000.00, and seats over 2000 people in luxurious, selfrising upholstered seats. The interior is decorated in soft tones of green, brown and beige, lending an atmosphere of reverence. Nearly 70,000 people of this area worship there during each year, and in addition it is used to a limited degree as a civic cultural center. The building and grounds are open to tourists during June, July and August.

Ceremony at installation of Plaque on old Ogden Tabernacle at 22nd and Washington Boulevard.

"Tourists and residents alike, will benefit from the bronze marker placed on the old Pioneer Tabernacle on the corner of 22nd Street and Washington Boulevard." This was told to a small group who attended the dedication of the marker. Dale T. Browning, president of the Weber Stake, was the speaker, and he said that people should appreciate the sacrifices that the pioneers made in developing this territory. He commended the Daughters of Pioneers for their program of placing markers on historic buildings and sites, and said the new marker would add value to the old building. (72)

(71) Ogden Standard-Examiner - Weber County Industrial Bureau.

(72) Carnegie Free Library Reference Department, R. L. Polk Co. Directory 1961.

"Mrs. Myrtle Barker showed a receipt indicating that her grandfather, James Ririe of Huntsville, Utah, had pledged to contribute 15 cents per month for a whole year, to help pay for the Pioneer Tabernacle more than 100 years ago. Dr. T. O. Smith, president of the North Weber Stake offered the dedicatory prayer. Among those present were representatives from the City Council, Weber County Commission, Ogden Chamber of Commerce, and others."

Other Churches

In addition to the above Tabernacle, the Church of Jesus Christ has approximately 75 Chapels in the Ogden area, including the Deaf & Blind Chapel, three seminaries, and the Brigham Young University Adult Education Center.

The Ogden Adult Education Center at 555-24th Street was formerly the Institute of Religion, but in 1959 the name was changed to The Ogden Adult Education Center, which is sponsored by the Brigham Young University. It has held an annual Leadership Week each summer since that time.

This is one of the "Festivals of Learning" sponsored by the Brigham Young University during the summer months, and in addition to the one held on the BYU Campus in Provo, Utah, the Leadership Week is held in four of the other western states each summer.

Approximately 2000 individuals attended this school in 1960, and a total of 80 classes dealing with crafts, household hints, family life, teaching, human relations, good grooming, science, history, religion, music, genealogy, law, and other subjects were available during the four day program.

Although the LDS Church is the predominant church in the community, many other denominations have beautiful chapels and are very active in Ogden City.

The following churches are now in this area: African Methodist Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Ascension Lutheran Church, Assembly of God Church, Ben Lomond Baptist Church, Berean Baptist Church, Berean Baptist Church (conservative), Calvary Baptist Church, Christian and Missionary Alliance Church, Christian Reformed Church, Church of Christ, Church of God in Christ (which has five such churches), Church of God Prophecy, Church of the Nazarene, Community Methodist Church, Congregational Brit Sholem, Elim Lutheran Church, Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, First Baptist Church, First Christian Church, First Church of Christ Scientist, First

Congregational Church, First Methodist Church, First Presbyterian Church, Full Gospel Church of Jesus Christ, Griffin Temple, Kingdom Hall of Jehovah Witnesses, New Zion Baptist Church, Ogden Buddhist Church, Ogden Japanese Church, Pentecostal Church of God of America, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, St. Joseph Catholic Church, St. Mary's Catholic Church, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Salvation Army, Santa Marie Catholic Church, Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Spanish Assembly of God Church, Trinity Presbyterian Church, Washington Heights Baptist Church, Washington Terrace Methodist Church, in addition to the Washington Terrace Community Church and five Churches of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in the Washington Terrace area.

As we are warned and forwarned by church leaders of every denomination as well as by historians, that only a spiritual awakening will save the world, it is heartening to note that new chapels are constantly springing up and church memberships are growing by leaps and bounds, as the people of Ogden City and vicinity are turning more and more to religious worship and security.

HOSPITALS

Thomas D. Dee Memorial Hospital

There is a bronze tablet in the new entrance hall of the Thomas D. Dee Memorial Hospital, which records the beginning of the institution of the hospital, which in these words: (73)

"Founded in 1910 in Loving Memory of
Thomas Duncombe Dee by his wife and children
Annie T. Dee

Maude Dee Porter, Elizabeth Dee Shaw, Margaret Dee
Higginbotham, Edith Dee Green, Florence Dee Barker, Rosabelle
Dee Barker, Lawrence T. Dee"

To carry out the desire of the family to erect a memorial to the devoted husband and father, the Thomas D. Dee Memorial Hospital Association was formed in February, 1910. To this association the mother and children, organized as the Thomas D. Dee Company, conveyed the three acre tract of land on the corner of Harrison Boulevard and 24th Street which they acquired, and they notified the association that funds would be forthcoming for the erection of a memorial hospital on that site.

Aside from the members of the Dee family, Dr. R. S. Joyce

(73) "Our Book of Golden Memories" by Kenneth E. Knapp, Administrator Dee Hospital.

was the person most enthusiastically favoring the project. He was a physician and close friend of Thomas D. Dee. Dr. Joyce helped plan and carry to completion a project which entailed a multitude of technical details, in a field entirely outside the knowledge or experience of would-be founders of a hospital.

Many prominent citizens and numerous charitable organizations made contributions to the furnishing fund, totaling about \$10,000. Aside from these contributions the entire cost of the building, equipment, and also the landscaping of the grounds at that time, was borne by the Thomas D. Dee family.

The patients who were in the old City Hospital on 28th Street were transferred to the Dee Hospital and it began its administration December 31, 1910.

The Thomas D. Dee family continued to take the entire administrative and financial responsibility for the hospital for some time. After a few years however, the work expanded and the demands became so great that the burden was heavier than the members of the Dee family felt they should carry.

In 1915 the hospital was given in perpetuity to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints . . . the south wing was built in 1920, and the north wing of the hospital was constructed in 1927. Notation of these extensions of the hospital has been added to the bronze tablet which hangs in the front entrance of the hospital.

Tremendous growth in the hospital and in its services have been accomplished. Some of the additions and improvements include the following:

Construction of the Nurses Home, boiler room addition, stairway and elevator remodeling, remodeling of kitchen and other rooms, the Administration Building, east wing of 112 beds for maternity, including extension of operating and surgical rooms, remodeling and extension of the Pathological Division, boiler house with new boiler, and renovation of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors.

Since 1946 there has been general modernization of patient divisions, installation of nurse-patient audio communication including meters, and liquid oxygen storage tanks . . . new department of radiology, remodeling of surgery and post-operative facilities including much new equipment, construction and equipping of new laundry, extension and lighting of new parking facilities, construction of new emergency entrance and heated driveway . . . remodeling of psychiatric section and equipment of the department, and numerous needed improvements.

An out-patient clinic was established in the south wing of the

hospital on the ground floor in 1948. During the first month 19 patients were seen. Two years later, 2,194 patients were treated and 193 hospitalized for treatment. Mrs. R. B. Porter has enlarged and equipped this section of the hospital, which today stands as the R. B. Porter Memorial Out-Patient Clinic. It was dedicated May 2, 1949.

In 1941, J. Howard Jenkins resigned as administrator and Lawrence Evans was appointed to this position. He served from 1941 to May 1951, and the present Administrator, Kenneth E. Knapp was then appointed.

This hospital now has a 225 bed capacity besides 50 bassinettes, in addition to a 22 bed psychiatric department and two full-time pathologists and two radiologists. The regular staff of 117 doctors, 8 honorary and 6 courtesy doctors, make up the staff, and they are some of the finest in the intermountain west. Many of these doctors are specialists in cardiac and cardian ailments, rheumatics and many other highly specialized fields. The chief of every department is a faculty member and is teaching in the school of medicine at the famed University of Utah.

This hospital has an "A" rating by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons, and if replaced today, it would require an expenditure of more than \$500,000.00.

Ogden Surgical Society

The first Ogden Surgical Clinic was instituted by the surgical staff of the Dee Memorial Hospital in 1946, with a very small attendance. Later Surgical Clinics were incorporated as a separate organization to include all the Weber County Medical Society members, and it was thereafter called the Ogden Surgical Society. In 1960 approximately 1000 doctors from all over the United States and some from foreign countries, attended this event, which is held in May of each year.

St. Benedict Hospital

The community needed another hospital, and in 1946 with the assistance of the Federal Works Agency, the St. Benedict Hospital was erected. It was operated by the Sisters of St. Benedict, whose Mother House is in St. Joseph, Minnesota. Sister Mary Margaret was the first Administrator. (74)

Sisters Edicta, Ortrude, Myron and La Rosa lived at the Sacred Heart Academy with the Holy Cross Sisters, and they assisted

(74) Sister M. Estelle, Administrator St. Benedict Hospital.

Sisters Mary Margaret and Estelle in directing the building of said hospital.

St. Benedict Hospital was opened for public inspection September 20, 1946, and the first patients were admitted September 22, 1946. It is one of the most modern institutions of its kind in the country. It has 160 beds available for medical, surgical, obstetrics, pediatrics, and isolation uses, in addition to a twenty bed psychiatric unit with an occupational therapy department which was opened in 1949.

The staff of 120 doctors, as well as a full-time pathologist and radiologist, and a house staff of ten interns, have the finest equipment obtainable to work with, including oxygen outlets in each room, serviced by pipe-line from a central tank. The nurses' home, which is a 110 bed institution, is a three-year school accredited by the National League for Nursing.

Sister Mary Margaret, who came to Ogden in March of 1946, was a most efficient administrator and did a magnificent job in that capacity until 1960 when, for health reasons, she requested retirement from her position here. She left Ogden City and returned to the Mother House in St. Joseph, Minnesota for re-assignment to another hospital.

Sister M. Estelle, who arrived in Ogden in May of 1946, was appointed to take the place of Sister Mary Margaret. She was an instructor in the basic sciences in the nursing school, for which she has her Master's Degree, and has been purchasing agent for several years, so the administration of this splendid institution will not be entirely new to Sister Estelle.

Ogden also has eleven homes in the city for the men and women who cannot be cared for at home or in the hospital.

Sacred Heart Academy

The Sacred Heart Academy, constructed in 1879 and situated in the center of a commodious campus at 25th Street and Quincy Avenue, is being demolished to make room for a new million dollar Medical Center. (75)

This Academy was conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross and offered courses of instruction designed to inspire and develop the highest type of American Womanhood.

The building has not been used as a school for several years, but has housed many of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, and even

though the wheels of progress make it inevitable that the old must go to make room for the new . . . this famous landmark will be missed by many of the older citizens of Ogden.

Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)

For about a century the southeast corner of 27th Street and Adams Avenue has been a hive of activity. (76)

In a modest cabin at this site, which was once known as "Spring & Seventh", an inventor turned out some gun models that now provide Ogden with some of its colorful background and a distinct place of prominence in the gun manufacturing field. J. M. Browning was known as the "Father of Modern Firearms" . . . and many of the original models made in entirety by Mr. Browning in his workshop in Ogden, are now in a modern museum at the new \$5 million dollar armory, which is the home of the Utah National Guard.

Later the imposing three story structure was built at 505-27th Street and served as the Browning family home for several decades.

Many young women came to Ogden in the early and middle 40's to work in the war industries in and around the area. A place was badly needed where these young women could gather for a few hours of fun and join in social functions, educational environment and supervision of which both the young women and their parents would approve.

On March 22, 1946 the Weber County YWCA members completed incorporation procedure which paved the way for just such an organization, the objective to be "a home away from home" and one that would provide fellowship for girls over the age of 12 of all races, creeds, or religious denomination.

The original goal of the devoted members of the YWCA was for the sum of \$50,000. The Browning home was considered, but it would take \$12,000 to purchase it, and another \$15,000 to remodel the building and expand it; \$13,000 for furnishings and fixtures, and an operating budget of at least \$10,000 to begin such a project. This project was accepted as a United Fund agency, and the development of physical and social activities began.

The plan was in full operation by November 1, 1946. From cellar to attic the building was renovated and furnished for livability.

The source of income supplementing the United Fund includes rental fees, membership fees, summer camp fees, duplicate bridge

fees, and fees for various other classes sponsored by the YWCA.

The three floors of this structure were completely remodeled, and it is equipped with sleeping quarters, kitchen, dining, and laundry facilities, an executive suite and a large recreational room. The girls share a bedroom, and the residence fees are very normal. This gives the girls who have not had a chance for dormitory or sorority living an opportunity to live independently with other girls of their own age. The girls who make their homes here are usually young women who are attending business college, beauty schools, etc. However, the staff cooperates with the Welfare Department to provide temporary homes for welfare cases also.

One of the greatest appeals of this institution is the fact that supervised programs, lodgings and educational opportunities are made available to the girls. The Y center has become the focal point for young women's activities and provides a place for recreation, handicraft, group meetings and companionship along with housing, for these young women who are away from home.

Some adult classes provided for 1961 include a knitting class, ballroom dancing, golf instruction, and health improvement classes. For the first time in 1961 the dramatic arts program will be attempted. The summer program is open to the public, but it is a requirement that teenagers join the Y-teen age group in order to participate.

The Y Wives Club meets twice monthly. The Y provides baby sitters while the young mothers enjoy luncheons, game parties, self-improvement classes and special lectures. Organized about two years ago was the rest home committee who make calls to eleven rest homes and the hospitals on a regular basis. On birthdays the committee presents the shut-ins around the area with small gifts and cards.

The success of this splendid program is entirely due to the many volunteer workers who have given so generously of their time and talents since the inception of the Y in Ogden City, including the 300 volunteer women who worked so untiringly during 1960.

OGDEN-WEBER COUNTY COMMUNITY WELFARE COUNCIL

"The Ogden-Weber County Welfare Council was organized in 1952 as a community agency officered by volunteers who donated their time and effort to foster community planning in the fields of health, welfare and recreation. (77)

The Junior League of Ogden recognizing the valuable services rendered by this volunteer agency and believing that its services should be expanded and carried on with both a continuity of purpose and program, voted in 1957 to provide financial support sufficient to enable the employment of a full-time Executive Director and thereafter to contribute a stipulated financial support until such time as the expenses of the Council could be fully assumed by the United Fund. The Council was incorporated as a non-profit organization in 1960 and now has a membership of ninety-five associations, agencies and groups.

Inherent in the genius of Welfare Council organization are six fundamental principles: 1) A simple and flexible form of organization; 2) Participation of both public and private agencies; 3) A generous percentage of lay-participation; 4) A recognition that before community financing there is a need for community planning; 5) The use of democratic processes, and 6) The desirability of developing community-minded rather than agency-minded attitudes.

The policies and practices of the Welfare Council are variable and have not been restricted or made to conform to any set degree of standardization. Its aims, while they may properly include an interest in any problem of over-all community concern may be briefly identified as follows:

- 1) To serve as an objective planning body to assist in developing facts basic to an equitable and wise distribution of community contributions and resources.
- 2) Through cooperative study to define agency functions so as to avoid duplication and confusion in the rendering of community services.
- 3) To locate unmet community needs and match them with available resources.
- 4) To work for such preventive and remedial measures as will improve the quality of community services, and;
- 5) To promote a better public understanding of community needs in the fields of health, welfare and recreation.

The Council wields no control over its members. It attempts to influence sound thinking, and after a thorough consideration of all pertinent factors, decisions calculated to be of value to the community as a whole. Its programs are not at any time pursued under pressure or with expediency but rather as a year-round operation with planning and deliberation - sometimes slowly and laboriously. Its decisions are arrived at and its actions are carried

out in a democratic manner on the basis of mutual agreement.

Representatives of public tax-supported agencies are encouraged to actively participate in Welfare Council activities. In areas where this has been done and where policies and programs have been shaped after committee and Council deliberations, the value of Welfare Councils has been recognized as fulfilling a vital need in orderly community planning."

Ogden's importance is further emphasized by the location of the headquarters of Region No. 4 of the U. S. Forest Service. In 1960 this office supervised 32,000,000 acres of forest land in (20) National Forests in Utah, Southern Idaho, and Wyoming, to the Continental Divide in Nevada, and a small section of California.

Under the supervision of this office, more than \$1,000,000 per year is spent on forest roads, while it costs the government in money spent for fire protection and for damages beyond \$500,000 per year. This expenditure and damage is constantly renewed.

In 1960 Congress appropriated \$870,000 for a site for a new federal office building in Ogden City, and tentative plans are now being made for the erection of such a building between 24th and 25th Street and between Grant and Lincoln Avenues. (78)

The Post Office receipts in 1960 were \$1,200,000. The Post Office employs 620 people and, at its seven stations and branches, serves a population of approximately 110,000 in the metropolitan area. In 1960 mail originating in Ogden City, totalled 68,500,000 pieces, while the Post Office and Terminal handled a total of 332,000,000 pieces of incoming and outgoing mail. (61)

At the end of 1960 Ogden City, covering 18.92 square miles, had approximately 190 manufacturing, industrial and wholesale establishments. The number of physicians, dentists and lawyers had tripled since 1940. There were three (3) radio stations, one (1) local television station, four (4) channels received in this area, and five (5) hotels with excellent accommodations. (62)

This is the day of super markets and do-it-yourself laundries. Many of the dress shops, clothing stores and other business institutions have been remodeled until they now rank with the finest such institutions in the intermountain West.

This growing, progressive city, nestled in the protective arms of the Rockies, enjoys the essential facilities and conveniences which have contributed to the growth of all modern communities.

It has emerged from a small rail and livestock center of a century ago, to not only the industrial and railroad center of the West, and one of the missile development and production centers of the world, but also to one of the most beautiful cities of its size in America.

If the holocaust of war is averted, the next ten to twenty years should see greater progress in social, economic, political, and - we trust spiritual - development in Ogden City than has been experienced in the last fifty years.



WHAT MAKES A CITY

What makes a city great and strong?

Not architecture's graceful strength,
Not factories' extended length,

But men who see the civic wrong,
And give their lives to make it right,
And turn its darkness into light.
What makes a city man can love?

Not things that charm the outward sense,
Not gross display of opulence,

But right that wrong cannot remove,
And truth, that faces civic fraud
And smites it, in the name of God.
This is a city that shall stand,

A light upon a nation's hill
A voice that evil cannot still,

A source of blessing to the land;
Its strength not brick, nor stone, nor wood,
But Justice, Love and Brotherhood.

Author unknown

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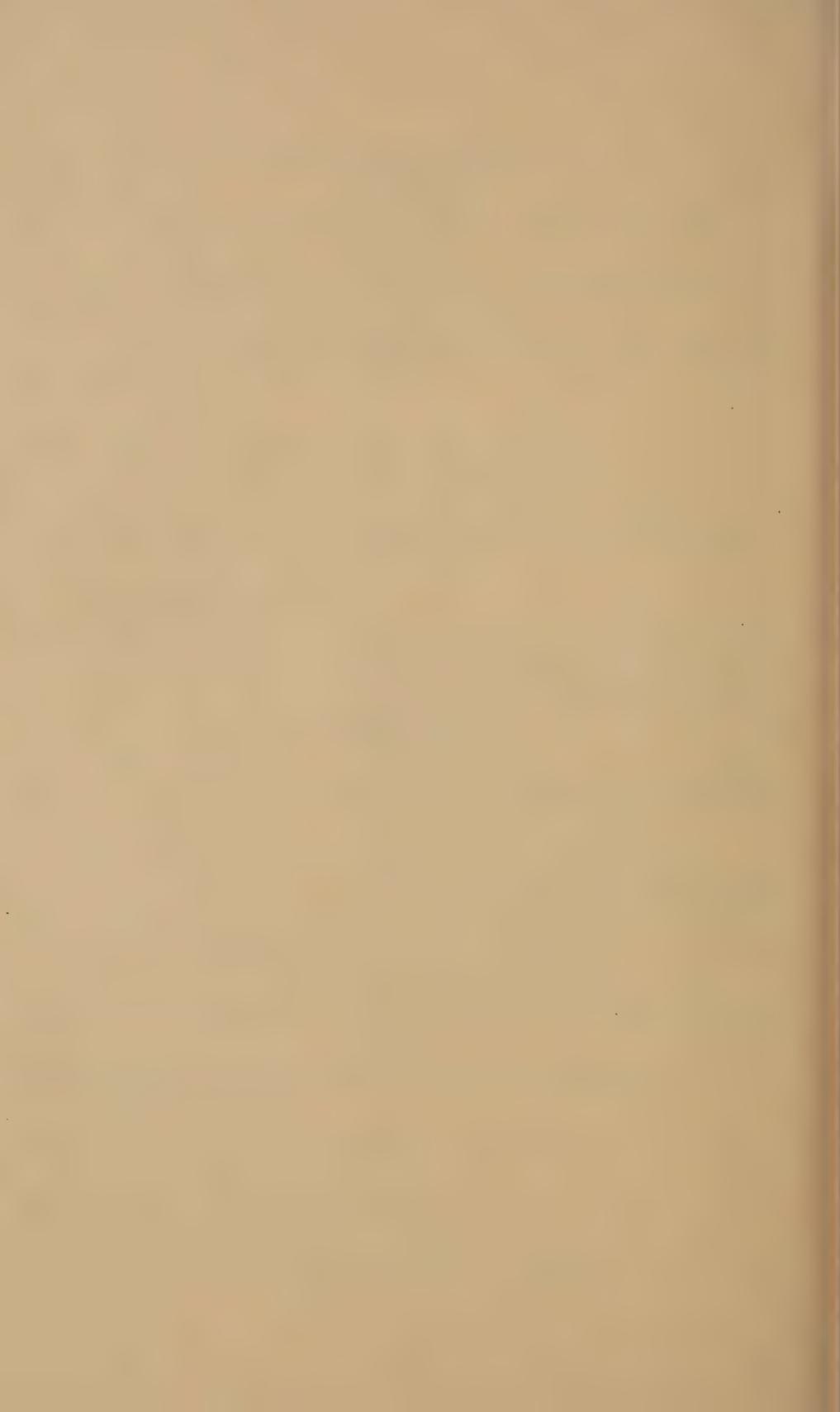
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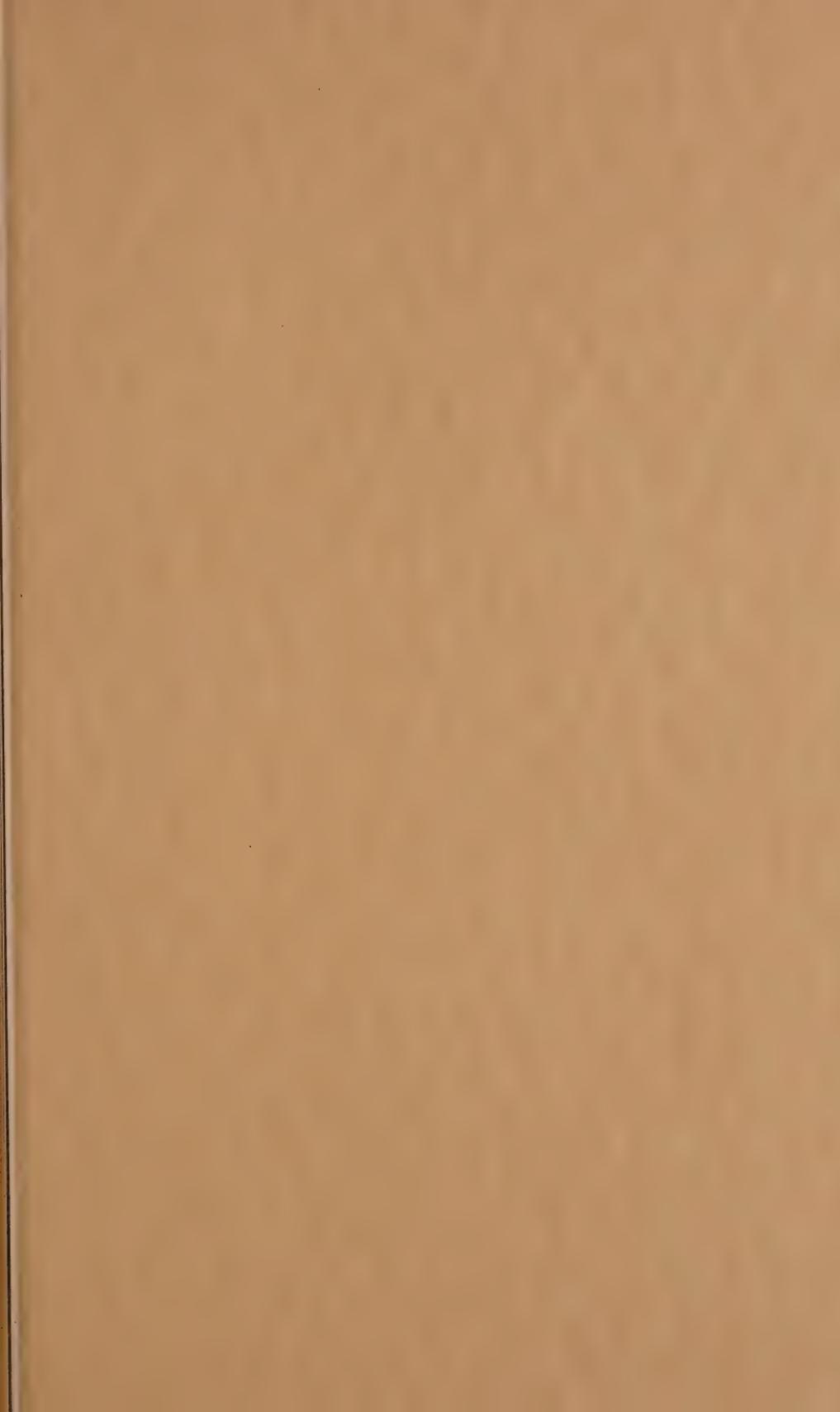
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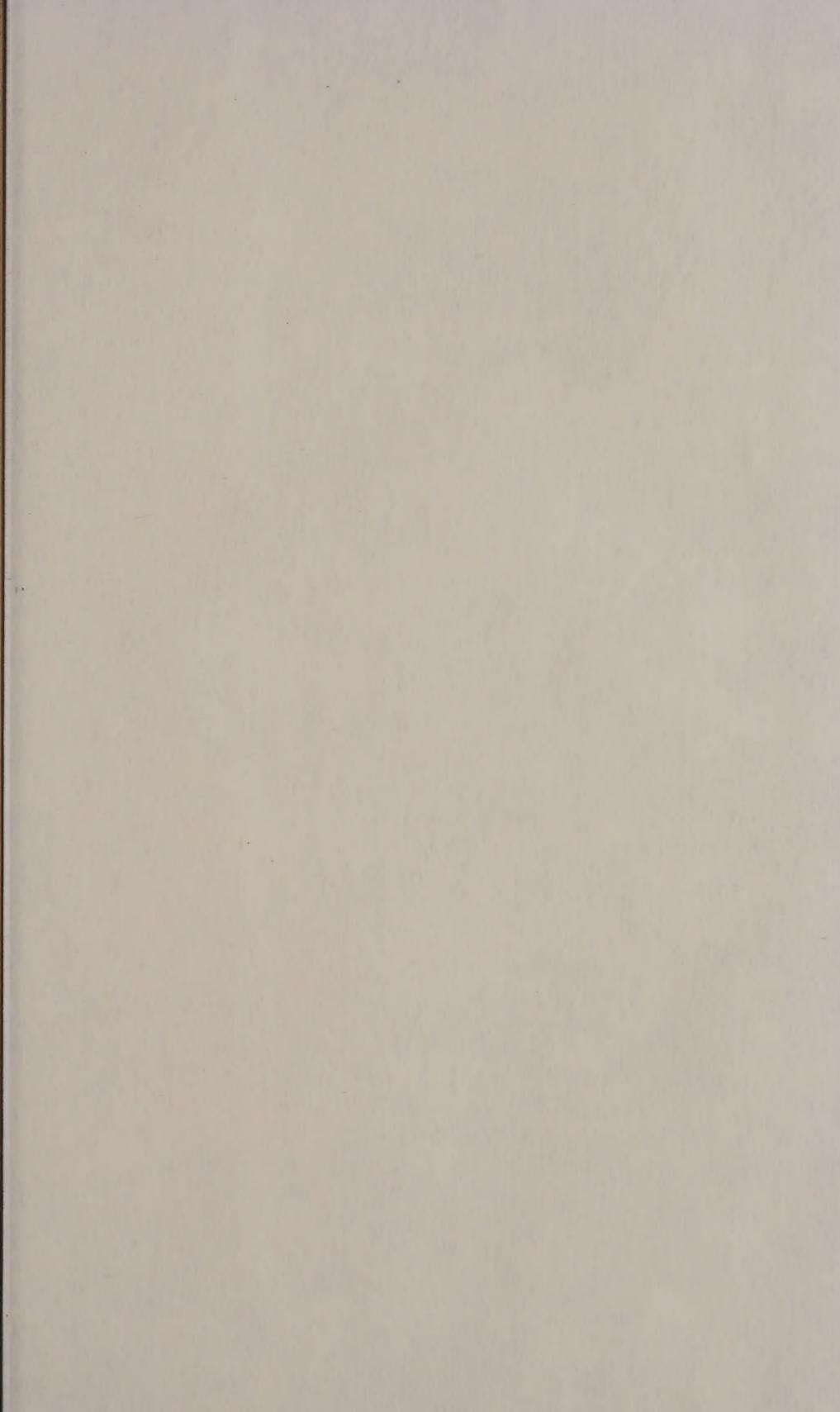
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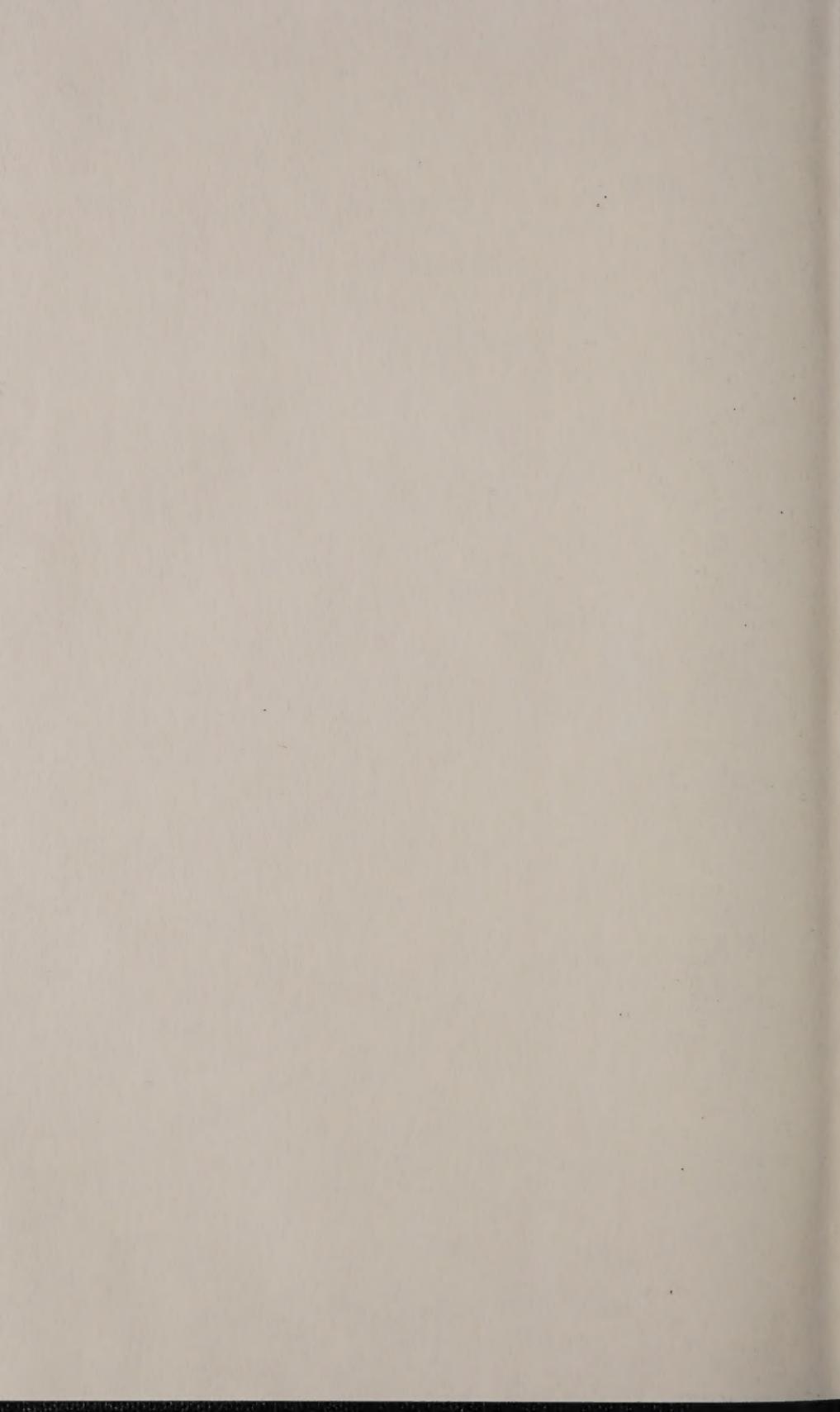
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